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MELANESIANS WANT NEW CALEDONIA REFERRED TO UN

HK070632 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 7 Aug 86

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Suva, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Vanuatu will lead a united Melanesian push for New Caledonian independence to be referred to the United Nations when South Pacific leaders begin a four-day meeting here Friday. A spokesman for Vanuatu's Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini, said New Caledonia would be the new Melanesian bloc's top priority at the 17th conference of the South Pacific Forum. The forum's three Melanesian nations -- Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands -- agreed on the stand at a tripartite meeting in Papua New Guinea last month.

A six-member delegation from New Caledonia's Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) was strongly lobbying delegates for support Thursday on the eve of the conference. FLNKS spokesman Yann Celene Uregei told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he expected this year's forum to finally refer the issue to the United Nations' decolonisation committee. "The forum had agreed to the Fabius Plan for New Caledonia," he said, referring to the referendum proposal of former French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. "Now that is cancelled I think the forum will make a consensus decision to take New Caledonia to the United Nations. "I don't think any country will oppose," he said. Mr. Uregei said the FLNKS team had been heartened by the support they received during a meeting Wednesday with forum host Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji.

In past years the forum's biggest member, Australia, has used its influence to resist moves to have New Caledonia re-listed with the United Nations. However Canberra officials have indicated that Australia's representative here, Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen, will fall in line with the mood of the meeting.

The FLNKS and French Polynesia have again asked for official observer status at the forum, but observers expect both bids to fail. French Polynesia President Gaston Flosse, who also is French Secretary of State for the South Pacific, visited Suva last week to put his case on the forum agenda.

The South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty will be the other area of contention at the forum. Ten of the 13 forum nations have signed the treaty to date, but only four of the necessary eight have ratified it. Observers said there was growing momentum among the smaller Pacific nations that the treaty does not go far enough. Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Legu Vagi fuelled this feeling further by stating on his arrival here Thursday that his government would not ratify the treaty. With both Vanuatu and the Solomons having refused to sign the treaty at all, saying it is too weak, Mr Vagi's statement reinforces the Melanesian bloc's determination to pursue an independent policy line within the forum. Tonga is the odd member out in that it fears the treaty could endanger its defence.

The treaty commits signatories to renounce nuclear warfare and anything that would assist in its conduct, but does not prevent the passage of nuclear warships through the zone. One of the forum's main tasks here will be to finalize a set of protocols to the treaty which the nuclear powers will be asked to sign.

The forum also will be asked to look at a stronger set of protocols drawn up this week at a conference of the Fiji anti-Nuclear Group (FANG).

Suva was treated to the unusual sight of a midday demonstration Thursday when about 250 FANG delegates staged a peace march through the Fiji capital. A prominent left-wing Australian trade unionist, John Halfpenny, and aboriginal activist Shorty O'Neil were among the marchers. FANG will also present several resolutions on New Caledonia to the forum, including a call for all French settlers to be disarmed.

Heads of government of 10 of the 13 members will attend the forum New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange will be the last to arrive on Friday morning just prior to the official opening.

Lini on Forum Issues

HK071022 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Fiji, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Vanatu's Prime Minister Father Walter Lini said here Thursday he could see no role for a regional peace-keeping force in New Caledonia, although he fears there could be bloodshed there. Father Lini, who is in Suva for the South Pacific Forum meeting, told a news conference he supported moves for a regional force "But we are talking about a regional force, not necessarily for New Caledonia in its struggle for independence," he said. "We are talking about the ability and security of the region in the future. "With regard to New Caledonia I don't really see how we could involve ourselves there. "I know the French have already built up a very big force in New Caledonia and for us in Vanuatu it would be very difficult to talk about going in and fighting against all the weapons that we don't even have a single one of."

Father Lini said he believed the Pacific island nations appreciated the need for their own force, particularly as Australia and New Zealand seemed to be "a little apart from each other" following the split between Wellington and Washington over nuclear warships. However he would not force the issue at the forum, although he would support any moves to revive the plan, which was first put forward several years ago by former Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Sir Julius Chan.

Father Lini said he believed that independence for New Caledonia was the most pressing issue before the forum and attacked the French Government for delaying the Kanak people's right to determine their own future. He said that without independence the possibility of bloodshed and violence remained very real.

In a wide ranging news conference he expressed confidence that Irian Jaya would one day gain its independence from Indonesia. He said the Melanesian people of West Papua had the same right to independence as the Melanesians of Vanuatu. Father Lini also strongly defended his country's growing ties with the Soviet Union but said that no decision had yet been made on signing a fishing agreement with Moscow. Vanuatu was waiting for the outcome of fishing talks between the United States and the forum countries, he said.

Father Lini said he was disappointed the United States had not replied to Vanuatu's long-standing request for diplomatic relations, but said that this had nothing to do with his government's links with Libya. "I don't see any Pacific role for Libya," he said. Nor was Vanuatu's rapport with the Soviet Union an attempt to bring about a superpower balance in the South Pacific. "Some governments are overreacting," he said.

Vagi Opposes Nuclear-Free Treaty

BK070928 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Papua New Guinea has reaffirmed that it will not ratify the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty in its present form. This was made clear in Suva today by Papua New Guinea's foreign minister, Mr Legu Vagi, who will be representing his country at the South Pacific Forum starting tomorrow. Mr Vagi told a news conference that Papua New Guinea would push for a complete review of the treaty though he did not elaborate. He said the treaty would be useless unless it was ratified by the five nuclear powers -- the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and China. [passage omitted]

BOWEN ARRIVES IN FIJI FOR PACIFIC FORUM TALKS

BK070932 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0330 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Australia's deputy prime minister, Lionel Bowen, has reassured the Pacific Island nations of Australia's dedication to the region. In a statement issued after his arrival in Suva for the South Pacific Forum meeting, Mr Bowen said Australia would do its best to help economic development in the South Pacific.

He also said he expected the forum to finalize the three protocols to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone treaty approved at its previous meeting in the Rarotonga, New Zealand. Mr Bowen said the meeting would call on the nuclear powers to sign the protocols. On the proposal for a South Pacific regional environmental program, Mr Bowen said he believed the forum countries were on the verge of a great achievement. He said the proposal would create the first international agreement under which countries with major nuclear industries would legally bind themselves not to dump radioactive waste in the seas and oceans of the region.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM OPENS IN FIJI 8 AUGUST

BK080824 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The annual South Pacific Forum meeting has opened in Suva with an expression of concern over the region's economic and political vulnerability by the incoming chairman, Fiji's Prime Minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. Ratu Mara was handed chairmanship of the forum during a formal opening ceremony by the prime minister of the Cook Islands, Sir Tom Davis. The new chairman said currency fluctuation, protectionism, security matters, and superpower sparring all impinged on the Pacific nations -- often with greater harshness because of their small size.

Radio Australia's Pacific affairs correspondent, Trevor Watson, says that in an apparent reference to growing Soviet interest in the region, Ratu Mara said the vulnerability of the area could be dangerous not only for the islands, but also for other nations. The chairman said he had used every available opportunity to convey this message to the region's friends and would-be friends, but without success. Ratu Mara called on the 13 forum leaders to take a united regional view (when) they consider the issues confronting them during the meeting.

French, USSR Actions Viewed

HK080154 Hong Kong AFP in English 0143 GMT 8 Aug 86

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Suva, Aug 8 (AFP) -- After a ritual kava ceremony, South Pacific leaders Friday began four days of discussions here with French and Soviet activities in the region high on their agenda.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange was quick to pave the way for the South Pacific forum to refer the question of New Caledonian independence to the United Nations Decolonisation Committee. But he said the forum -- which links 13 independent South Pacific nations -- could do little itself to change French thinking on New Caledonia. "This conference does not have within its power to resolve that at all," Mr. Lange told journalists after the official welcoming ceremony at which a bowl of kava (a soporific non-alcoholic beverage) was prepared by Fijians in traditional native garb. He said that because France had unilaterally changed its independence formula for New Caledonia, his government would for the first time go along with a move initiated by Vanuatu five years ago for U.N. intervention.

Mr. Lange described the reinscription of New Caledonia on the U.N. list as inevitable, but said it also would defuse the issue by switching the focus to the rhetoric of New York. "What in fact is needed is a determination on the part of France and New Caledonia itself," he said. "It is always possible that blood can be shed but the apprehension of that does not necessarily clarify the mind."

Mr. Lange discounted moves by some forum members to set up a regional peace-keeping force which could move quickly into areas of insurrection or natural disasters. "We talk about that from time to time but we need to consider the questions of regional security," he said. "There is an imperative that would require an enormous amount of hierarchical interaction which is not necessarily the Pacific way."

Some island nations fear that New Zealand's split with Washington over nuclear warships will reduce the traditional ANZUS defence umbrella over the South Pacific.

Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen said Australia understood the concern in some quarters at the increasing Soviet presence in the Pacific which "doesn't help basin stability." But he said such concern would be groundless as long as this presence was only in the form of normal commercial transactions such as fishing agreements. "The concern would be if there was going to be some escalation of presence in terms of military nature through a buildup in the base at Cam Ranh Bay," Mr. Bowen said, referring to the Soviet naval staging base in Vietnam.

Mr. Bowen declined to speculate whether the Soviet Union would use Pacific fishing bases for more than catching tuna, but said anything more would be of concern. He said it was recognised that the superpowers wanted rights of passage through the Pacific. "That's understandable, but the escalation of presence by bases would be counterproductive."

Fiji's prime minister, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, said in his welcoming speech there was an upsurge of international interest in the Pacific region. "The time has come for us to reflect on where we are heading as a region -- a region on which increasing attention is being placed by those who strut the world's stage," he said. He called on forum members to take a more panoramic international view of their seascape. "Small is not only beautiful," he warned, in a reference to the tiny populations of some forum nations. "It is also often fragile and beautiful. Our vulnerability can be dangerous not just to ourselves but to others."

Forum To Refer Issue to UN

HK080500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Suva, Aug 8 (AFP) -- The South Pacific Forum voted unanimously here Friday to refer the question of New Caledonia's independence to the United Nations. The forum's spokesman, Solomon Islands Prime Minister Sir Peter Keniloria, said the 13-nation forum's move was motivated by what he termed the urgency of the issue. Sir Peter said a draft calling for the re-inscription of New Caledonia on the U.N. agenda was being prepared to be sent later Friday to the Committee of 24, the U.N. committee on decolonisation.

He said only the Cook Islands expressed reservations about the decision, saying it might be better to wait for the referendum France plans to hold in the contentious Pacific territory. But Cook Islands Premier Sir Thomas Davis later agreed to the joint forum decision, he said.

Sir Peter said Foreign Minister Legu Vagi of Papua New Guinea suggested that a representative group of forum members go to France to discuss the future of New Caledonia, but added that the proposal was not taken any further at this stage of the talks.

He said the Committee of 24 was due to meet on August 15, and the forum wanted New Caledonia to be on the U.N. body's agenda at that meeting.

Friday's decision came after a five-day battle spearheaded by Vanuatu to have the United Nations intervene in favour of the independence of its Pacific neighbor.

Sir Peter also said that no decision had been made so far on requests by New Caledonia's pro-independence FLNKS -- the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front -- and French Polynesia for official observer status at the forum.

PARTICIPATION IN SDI 'VIRTUALLY CONFIRMED'

OW071221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Karuizawa, Nagano Pref., Aug 7 KYODO -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said Thursday that the government is expected to make a formal decision on Japan's participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) within this month. Gotoda told a seminar sponsored by the Japan Committee for Economic Development that the government will reach a conclusion on Japan's participation in the research phase of the space-based antimissile system, or "star wars" project, this month, or in early September at the latest. Gotoda suggested Japan's participation is similar to the "West German formula."

Private enterprises will take part in the research, but the government will not fund their participation while ensuring the return to Japan of technology developed by the Japanese in the course of the research. Key cabinet ministers "virtually confirmed" Japan's eventual participation in the SDI research on the basis of the "West German formula" at their third meeting on July 18, political sources said. The fourth meeting will be held Friday.

Nakasone Says No Decision Yet

OW080241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday Japan has not reached a final conclusion on whether or not it will take part in research for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" space-based antimissile project. "Studies and research are being made (concerning Japan's participation) but we have not arrived at a conclusion," Nakasone told reporters. He referred to a statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda Thursday that he wants to see a final decision on the controversial defense project, officially known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), by early September.

Gotoda said he foresees a "positive" conclusion.

Nakasone said, "I don't know," in response to a question on when a final decision will be made.

Reagan has invited Japan and several other U.S. allies to take part in the research phase of the project. A governmental mission has recommended that Japan join the United States in pushing the project.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH U.S.

OW071321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7 KYODO -- The U.S. Commerce Department has urged Japan to work out a concrete plan for increasing its imports and to set up a joint committee to monitor Japan's auto parts exports to the U.S., government sources said Thursday. The U.S. requests were made prior to MOSS (market-oriented, sector-selective) talks scheduled to be held in Tokyo beginning August 20. The subcabinet-level MOSS talks are expected to center on Japan's purchases of U.S. auto parts.

The sources told KYODO news service that the U.S. called on Japan to promptly draw up a concrete import plan with regard to items and quantities. The idea is believed to be based upon a U.S. request made last month by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in his meeting with International Trade and Industry Ministry [as received] Hajime Tamura. Baldrige urged Japan to come up with a "vision" for the expansion of its imports.

The requests also dwelt on the U.S. stand in its trade negotiations with Japan, the sources said. The U.S. is determined to look deep into Japan's nontariff barriers such as certification and inspection procedures for imports which are preventing U.S. companies from entering the Japanese market, according to the U.S. requests. The U.S. said multilateral negotiations will be needed in addition to bilateral consultations to remove such nontariff barriers.

The U.S. suspects that Japanese manufacturers are trying to block the use of U.S. auto parts in Japanese automobiles sold in the U.S. by establishing closer affiliations with Japanese auto parts makers. As part of efforts by the U.S. Government to increase U.S. auto parts exports to Japan, the requests said the U.S. Government will try hard to collect information about Japan's import procedures so as to help U.S. makers get easier access to the Japanese market.

Regarding the U.S. requests, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) pointed to the need for U.S. manufacturers to make strenuous efforts to make their auto parts, originally made for large-sized cars, usable by Japanese producers which are mainly selling small cars. It is the U.S. side which has to come up with a concrete export plan as to products, prices, quality and delivery if they want to sell their products to Japan, the officials said.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF KURIHARA TO VISIT U.S.

OW080445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, will visit the United States for a week starting September 2 at the invitation of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, a government spokesman said Friday. Kurihara will also meet Secretary of State George Shultz and the chairman of military panels in both houses of congress, he said. The Japanese defense chief will also meet Ronald Hays, commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces, in Hawaii on his way home.

TOKYO-KHABAROVSK HOTLINE TO START 15 AUG

OW081041 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- A direct telephone line linking air traffic control centers in Tokyo and Khabarovsk will be operational in August, according to the transport ministry. Air controllers at control centers in Khabarovsk and Anchorage will be also able to communicate directly through a hotline that links Tokyo and Anchorage.

After the shooting down of a Korean airliner off Sakhalin by a Soviet missile in September 1983, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union have been consulting on ways to ensure safety of civilian aircraft on the north Pacific route.

The three countries reached an agreement in November last year that the three control centers of Tokyo, Khabarovsk and Anchorage exchange information in cases where a civilian aircraft is in an emergency or has deviated from its course by establishing a direct speech circuit between Tokyo and Khabarovsk. On August 15, officials at the three control centers will exchange messages to mark inauguration of the hotline.

There are five air routes over the north Pacific and some 100 aircraft fly them daily.

TUTU URGES ACTION AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

OW071335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 7 KYODO -- South African Bishop Desmond Tutu called on Japanese youth to change the "moral climate" and compel their government and businessmen to take action against South Africa's apartheid policy. Tutu told a near capacity audience in Hibiya public hall here that there can be no neutrality on the issue of apartheid, and reiterated his plea for the Japanese Government to take a "moral stance" by adopting economic sanctions against the Pretoria government.

"No one really wants sanctions," Tutu said in a press conference following the meeting, but they are the only means to change South Africa without violence. Tutu said efforts by U.S. President Ronald Reagan over the past six years to create change through constructive engagement, or negotiations, have done nothing. Tutu also said that he is worried that instability in southern Africa which was introduced by apartheid will lead to a "far more serious cold war in the region."

In the lively address at the public hall interspersed with allegorical stories and humor, Tutu said that were he a Japanese, he would consider it a "horrible insult" to be treated as an honorary white. The audience, which included ambassadors from 24 African nations, gave Tutu a standing ovation.

Leah Tutu in a brief speech following her husband's talk made an appeal to the women of Japan to protest against governments that do not allow women the right to live with their family. She was referring to women whose husbands have been taken prisoner for making statements like "I hate apartheid."

The meeting, Tutu's first public appearance in Tokyo, was hastily organized earlier this week by the "Welcome Committee for Bishop Tutu" consisting of 10 organizations including human rights, and religious groups -- under the sponsorship of ASAHI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's major dailies.

Tutu has been in Japan since last Saturday to attend the Hiroshima Peace Summit that ended Wednesday. He leaves this week for a trip to China.

WHITE PAPER URGES UPGRADE IN MILITARY CAPABILITY

OW080143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 8 KYODO -- The government said Friday Japan may upgrade its military capability beyond the level projected in the current defense policy to cope with what it calls "persistent" Soviet military buildup in the Far East region.

The defense policy was laid out in this year's defense white paper, which was endorsed by the Cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday. The white paper, authored by the Defense Agency, gives the government's perception of the global and regional military realities and sets forth the nation's basic defense policy.

Strategically, the north Pacific region is "a complicated situation" because it involves "military confrontation not only between the United States and the Soviet Union, but also between China and the Soviet Union," a summary of the 383-page report said. The paper also said Japan has a stake in peace and stability in the Korean peninsula, which is "crucial for peace and stability in the entire East Asian region, including Japan."

As authors of the white paper see it, military tension is still a reality in the Korean peninsula despite moves toward dialogue between North and South Korea.

The Soviet Union is "trying to expand its sphere of influence, not only to neighboring nations but also to various other areas of the world," the paper said. Despite Soviet appeals for detente, "no change has yet been seen in the trends of the Soviet Union's increase of its military forces." In the Far East, it said.

According to Defense Agency figures, the Soviet buildup in the Far East has been most significant in strategic intermedium-range nuclear forces, with Japan within their striking range. The Soviets now have "more than" 162 SS-20 nuclear-armed missiles and 85 TU-22 strategic Backfire bombers deployed in the Far East, the white paper said, noting that both forces were nonexistent 10 years ago.

The Soviet ground forces in the Far East are now 370,000-man strong, compared to 300,000 in 1976, and the Soviet Pacific Fleet has increased from a 755-vessel force in 1976 to 840 vessels in 1986.

The Soviet Far East Air Force has also increased from 2,030 combat aircraft in 1976 to 2,390 now, the paper said.

The Soviet military muscle poses a "latent threat to Japan (which) has increased owing to the remarkable buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East" the paper said. While noting that the level of Japan's military spending -- the 10th largest in the world -- is "exclusively defense-oriented," the paper put it on record that Japan may boost its defense capability beyond the upper limit set in the 1976 guideline.

The government can amend guidelines setting forth the equipment structure of Japan's Self-Defense Forces if the government decided there is a change in "trends of military and technological standards" of other nations, the paper said. The guideline, set in the form of an "attached table" of the 1976 defense outline, put the upper limit of Japan's ground forces at 180,000 troops, 60 surface antisubmarine warships and 430 combat aircraft. The government approved a five-year 18.4 trillion yen defense buildup program last September, which it said was aimed at achieving the targets projected in the 1976 guideline.

In view of Japan's no-war constitution, the white paper found it necessary to defend the country's "right of self-defense as a sovereign nation." "So long as this right of self-defense is not denied, the government holds the view that the constitution does not forbid maintaining the minimum level of armed strength necessary to exercise the right of self-defense," it said.

Japan's defense policy is to maintain military capability for self-defense to fight off "a limited and small-scale" invasion while relying on security arrangements with the United States in the case of a full-scale invasion, the paper said in recapping the 1976 defense policy.

Japan currently spends 3.3 trillion yen for national defense a year, but in terms of GNP, the national budget and per capita outlays, the Japanese defense expenditures are "considerably lower" than the levels in the United States and Europe, the paper said.

CASTRO: CUBA WILL BOYCOTT OLYMPICS IF NO COHOSTING

SK072340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 6 Aug 86

['Text' of interview in Cuba with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [CPC] Central Committee, president of the Council of State, and president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba by NODONG SINMUN delegation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Esteemed Comrade First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, this year marks the 30th anniversary of the historic landing of the "Granma," which took place under your direct command. It is also a significant year in which the third congress of the CPC Central Committee was held successfully. In connection with the fraternal Cuban people's struggle to more brilliantly mark this year, what would you tell us?

[Castro] This is what I can tell you. The year 1986 in which the third congress of our party was held and which marks the 30th anniversaries of the expedition of the "Granma" and the start of the armed struggle at Sierra Maestra is without doubt an especially important year in the history of the Cuban revolution.

This does not indicate only the tasks that we have already carried out this year or should carry out in the upcoming months of this year. What I am indicating here implies, first of all, the significance of the conception and determination that we are now making, the adjustment of strategies that we have begun in socialist construction, and the profound course to perfect and renovate our society.

Such a small revolutionary country as Cuba, which is struggling to develop under such difficult conditions as it is under the very nose of the strongest and the most aggressive imperialist country and thousands of kilometers away from its main allies, should build a solid economy, have an invincible defense capacity, and temper its people to be more conscious, more civilized, and more united, to believe in their own strength; in other words, to be a more communistic people.

In this area, we have done a lot of work. Over the past 27 years we have registered great successes. On this basis, we are setting forth the goal to achieve the greatest success by our own efforts in all fields of society, including production.

As in many countries of the Third World, Cuba has been influenced to some extent by the serious economic crisis of the capitalist countries. This demands that we further enhance effectiveness and seek economization.

We have established the foundation for industry, agriculture, and stock breeding. Therefore, we should utilize this foundation in a most ideal and reasonable manner. Along with this, we have also pushed ahead with very broad and vast public health and education plans.

Our revolutionary armed forces and people are carrying out outstanding tasks in building national defense, as well. We have a mature, experienced, and politically dignified party. The people's support for the revolution is strong and firm.

We have various mass organizations, including strong youth organizations and working people's organizations.

In a nutshell, today as we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the expedition of the "Granma," our revolution greets the period of upswing, the period of overcoming shortcomings and obstacles, and the active and decisive stage of progress in a higher stage. This is further proof that a genuine revolution can never be depressed but will always gain new strength from continued innovation.

[Question]: It has become a trend that the dictatorial regimes of the world under the protection of the United States are being toppled. The examples of this are the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorial regime in Haiti and the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines. World public opinion indicates that the collapse of these dictatorial regimes will be followed by those of Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea and Pinochet of Chile, the puppets of the United States. What is your view on this?

[Castro]: The present situation is very unfavorable to the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes." I think the prospect of these regimes will not be rectified in the future, either. Meanwhile, what arouses curiosity is that, embarrassed by such a trend, the Reagan government tries as ever to make it appear as if it were playing the role of a protector and guarantor of democratic changes. This is the height of shamelessness. Frankly speaking, the United States is, in many cases, the direct organizer and supporter of these dictatorial regimes.

The United States was direct organizer and supporter of the dictatorial regime in the Philippines and the military repressive regimes of Uruguay and Argentina, as well. It was also the direct organizer and supporter of the brazen-faced and shameless Duvalier regime in Haiti. The details of the events which took place in Haiti, where the people are suffering under extreme poverty, are very evident.

When the massive struggle was intensified in Haiti, the United States interfered in its domestic affairs in a bid to rescue the Haitian dictator and his conspirators, and then fabricated a regime which protects its interests and does not hesitate to kill students and working people. In other words, Reagan is acting as the gendarme of the counterrevolution. His aim is to prevent genuine revolutions from taking place in capitalist countries as a result of the serious economic crisis in these countries.

The difficult economic situation which can no longer be endured, the heavy burdens of foreign debts, and the people's struggle caused the fascist dictators to be expelled from the seats of power.

Therefore, I firmly believe that the United States will never be able to block serious changes which the masses demand. Reagan will continuously scheme and employ various tricks to replace his puppets when they are driven into a situation in which they are unable to hold on any longer. However, it will be impossible for Reagan to save the bloodthirsty South Korean and Chilean fascist regimes that have been driven into the depths of ruin. This is my firm faith.

[Question]: It has been reported that the participants in the summit conference of the seven Western industrial countries held in Tokyo, Japan some time ago agreed to support the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and to help Seoul host the 1988 Olympic Games. What is your assessment of such results of the Tokyo summit conference?

[Castro]: I believe that the main purpose of the agreement at the conference is to consecrate the division of the Korean peninsula and the two Koreas theory and to take away the right of the DPRK to cohost the forthcoming Olympic Games with South Korea. This is clear patronage for the Seoul authorities.

I believe that we cannot expect anything from that conference, which was characterized by anticommunism, by support for the U.S. aggression against Libya, and by the arrogant rejection of the urgent economic demands of the developing countries. I also want to add that the moves of world public opinion supporting the cohosting of the Olympic games in Pyongyang and Seoul have been strengthened. These moves cannot be ignored and will be further strengthened in the future. Numerous innocent people on all continents firmly believe that if this problem is not resolved fairly, the Olympic movement will enter a serious crisis. There is no fair reason to oppose the proposal for cohosting the Olympics. Leaders of the international Olympic movement should realize such a situation and bear full responsibility for this.

As is known, there was a small concession to hold some of the games in Pyongyang. In my opinion, it is insufficient. Cuba's stand is that the Olympic Games should be held in a dignified and grand manner in the two cities in conformity with the demands of the precedents and also fairly on an equal level. The firm stand of our country is to not participate in the Olympic games if the games are not cohosted.

[Question]: Today, the Reagan administration is perpetrating, without hesitation, high-handed terrorism, openly infringing upon the sovereignty of progressive countries that it does not like. What is your opinion concerning the consequences of such an adventurous act by the U.S. imperialists in international relations?

[Castro]: In the past I have mentioned the barbarous U.S. air attack against Libya, which the Tokyo Summit supported. I cannot even imagine as brutal an act of terrorism against a country as the official [kongsikhokin] armed forces of a big power being mobilized without a declaration of war to kill the leader of another country. I have never witnessed such an example in the past.

However, this is not the first time the Reagan administration has committed such an act. The United States waged a dirty criminal war in Central America against the Nicaraguan revolution and people. Today, mankind has come to know the surprising fact that the U.S. House has approved a bill appropriating an additional \$100 million in aid that Reagan had submitted to assist the counterrevolutionary rebels in Nicaragua. I think that such an agreement, in other words such a dirty decision, can be made in broad daylight only amid the exclusive and high-handed atmosphere created by Yankee propaganda.

The rascals are extensively creating social public opinion at home and abroad. Precisely in such a way, they are concealing the U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Precisely in such a way, the U.S. imperialists have tried to justify their continued maneuvers against the DPRK since the first day of their occupation of South Korea. Precisely in such a way, the rascals have glossed over the shameful U.S. role in maintaining the racist regime in South Africa and in helping it continue the military occupation of Namibia and continue the maneuvers of aggression against adjacent countries. Cuba is also a target of the rascals' continued threats and hostile action.

Reagan's policy toward progressive countries poses a grave threat to world peace and security, for example his policies of military superiority over socialist countries and the arms race with them, and his [word indistinct] policy.

It is very important to unceasingly expose and condemn such facts. However, more decisive than anything else is our firm stand, unity, and determination not to yield to any blackmail. These things can prevent the aforementioned threat.

As our brothers in the DPRK know, through our experience we have also realized that imperialism lowers its head only before those people who do not renounce their principles and who are firmly determined to struggle resolutely.

[Question] The friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, countries, and peoples of Korea and Cuba have opened a new chapter with your visit to our country last March and your historic meeting with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. What do you think about the future in this field?

[Castro] The relations between Cuba and the DPRK have always been close and fraternal and are undoubtedly developing excellently today, too. Only sincere friendship exists between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries. The parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries are helping and cooperating with each other in all possible fields. They are expressing solidarity with each other. In particular, the firm will to work together, shoulder-to-shoulder, to further enrich the content of this solidarity is growing ever stronger between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries.

I firmly believe that the relations between Cuba and the DPRK will be a genuine model of relations between socialist countries, revolutionary countries. Therefore, I wish you a good future. I also firmly believe that the development of these ties will contribute not only to the interests of the people of our two countries, but also to the interests of the revolutionary movement of the people of the world.

[Question] Esteemed Comrade First Secretary, while visiting your country we have realized that the friendship the fraternal Cuban people feel toward the Korean people is very warm. Do you have any statement you want to deliver to the Korean people through NODONG SINMUN?

[Castro] It has been only a few months since we visited the DPRK. Our hearts were moved by the diligence, spirit of solidarity, and discipline of the heroic Korean people. We returned home, carrying with us unforgettable impressions we got when we met the heroic Korean people. At that time, we wished to see more of the brilliant changes that, despite the heavy destruction of the country caused by the war, the Korean people have registered for some 30 years with their own hands and particularly with the strength of their own efforts and wisdom.

In particular, we returned home carrying with us the special impression of our meeting with dear comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people. I explained to comrades of the leadership of our party how wise the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, what a great wealth of experience he has. Having known such great people and such a great leader, it was not difficult for us to understand all the things that we saw there.

Therefore, availing myself of this opportunity given me by NODONG SINMUN, I congratulate the success gained by the fraternal Korean people and their vigorous advance. I express my firm conviction that the Korean people will continue to register new successes and victories under the unswerving leadership of the WPK and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CHON TU-HWAN REPRESSION OF STUDENTS DENOUNCED

'Maniac' Chon 'Cracking Down'

SK070509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Frenzy of Dictator" flays the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for cracking down upon patriotic students.

The author of the commentary recalls that on August 4 the puppet Seoul city police bureau instructed the police stations under it to round up members of the "Committee of the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and the Anti-Facist Struggle for Democracy" (Chamintu) and the "Committee of the Struggle Against Imperialism, Military and Fascism and for the Nation and Democracy" (Minmintu) and all others involved in demonstrations. Earlier, the puppet security headquarters issued a "special arrest order" to round up the backstage forces of the "Inchon Turmoil" now on the "want list", arrested some time ago student of Seoul University engineering college Choe Yong-hwan, chairman of the Central Committee of "Chamintu", and the fascist hangmen searched the vacant campus during the vacation on the pretext of searching "persons on the want list" and tyrannized over passers-by at check points, indiscriminately checking them up, the commentary notes, and says:

As for students whom the puppet clique is crying for rounding up immediately, they are not criminals. Even according to South Korean publications, they struggled for peace against U.S. imperialism, war and nuclear weapons and for democracy against fascism. The puppets try in vain to frighten students at the point of the bayonet and thus break their fighting spirit and bring the crisis of their power under control. Although the fascist maniacs can cast a few students into prison, they will be unable to call a halt to the ever rising powerful tide of independence against U.S. imperialism and of democracy against fascism.

'Purification Teams' Formed

SK080147 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 7 Aug 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 August commentary: "Dismaying Nation-Selling Traitor"]

[Text] According to a South Korean radio, the so-called puppet minister of culture and information screamed that ideological contamination caused by radical leftist students was serious, and proclaimed that the so-called four-member purification teams and reporting centers would be established in the Ministry of Culture and Information and in all news media organizations in order to prevent ideological contamination. This is another suppressive measure designed to thwart the mass consciousness-raising movement by the progressive youths and students.

Recently, the South Korean youths and students have been actively carrying out the movement to arm the masses with the spirit of independence in various ways, including one of sending letters to youths, children, and residents. This is based on their awareness of the truth of social development and their leading roles. Thus, this is something fortunate.

Under the circumstances in which the U.S. wretches have occupied South Korea for more than 40 years, acted as masters, and spread the ideas of worshipping the United States and being submissive to it -- and in which the puppets have spread ideas of flunkeyism -- planting the spirit of national independence among the residents is a truly patriotic act. The increased puppets' renewed suppression over the consciousness-raising movement discloses their dirty nature as nation-selling traitors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has established undisguised investigation and surveillance networks in all areas of South Korea. It has arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished those youths and students who had sent consciousness-raising letters. It has now begun establishing so-called purification teams. Judging from this, it seems that the wretches have been extremely astounded by the fact that the people are arming themselves with the spirit of independence and by the growing anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle.

However, the puppets cannot thwart the consciousness-raising movement of the youths and students with any suppressive measure. The consciousness-raising movement is continuing even during the vacation period. It seems that it will be further intensified. It has been unable to block the ideological dissemination even with guns and swords. Now, how can they possibly block it by forming the so-called purification teams with several puppet stooges? The puppets' suppression will only arouse indignation among the youths and students and will further strengthen their determination to intensify the consciousness-raising movement.

CPRF STATEMENT ON ROK TOLERANCE OF U.S. ABUSES

SK080216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Information No. 351 of the Secretariat of the CPRF; issued 7 August 86]

[Text] On 4 August, answering a written question raised by National Assemblymen belonging to the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the South Korean puppets clarified the government's stand on the question of anti-U.S. sentiment and on the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea. The South Korean puppets said their interests basically agree with those of the United States. They then engaged in sophistry, saying that if interests do not partially coincide, it is desirable for one to strive to resolve questions on furthering the interests of both sides through diplomatic activities.

The puppet clique raved that it has exercised sovereignty in relations with the United States, saying it has assumed jurisdiction in more than 100 cases out of the more than 15,000 crimes committed by the U.S. forces occupying South Korea during the past 10 years, and that it is an international custom not to receive fees from the United States for military abuses. This is a cunning trick designed to justify the acts of according privilege to the U.S. imperialists and of serving them as masters. It is also a wicked plot to suppress the offensive of the opposition party and the anti-U.S. sentiment of the people.

According to materials released by the puppet clique, after they revised the materials in their own favor, it has exercised jurisdiction over only 100 of the crimes committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces during the past 10 years. Nevertheless, the puppet clique behaves as if it exercises sovereignty. This is ludicrous.

As for fees for the use of military bases, it is an international custom to pay rental fees for military bases in foreign countries. Nevertheless, the puppet clique raved that it is an international custom not to pay rental fees. This is a piratic act of saying that black is white. That is the truth of the matter.

Nevertheless, answering questions from national assemblymen from the opposition party, the South Korean puppets said they have maintained their relations with the United States based on the spirit of mutual interest and cooperation. This is outrageous.

It is the U.S. imperialists who have described the South Korean people as lemmings. It is the U.S. imperialist masters who, distrusting the stooge they choose, dragged a dog into the office of the puppet foreign minister to detect explosives.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have exercised extraterritorial rights in South Korea. They have committed all sorts of crimes, such as murder, robbery, and violence. On 5 March, U.S. Army soldiers swooped down upon a South Korean woman like a pack of wolves and killed her after raping her one after another. This is an example of their criminal acts.

Instead of viewing these American carnivores as criminals, traitor Chon Tu-hwan blocked the village and took the husband of the woman away, thus basely maneuvering to prevent the truth of the incident from being exposed. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul patronized the murderous culprits by issuing a statement denying the truth of the incident.

This is the truth. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has boisterously babbled about the spirit of mutual interest and cooperation, revealing that the rascals are the top-class stooges of the U.S. imperialists and the toadyist traitors of the century, trying to leave the people as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists forever.

As long as the U.S. imperialists and a minority of pro-U.S. toadyist traitors nestle in South Korea, the spirit of mutual interest and cooperation will never be displayed. Only when the South Korean people banish the U.S. imperialist aggressors and only when they overthrow traitors like traitor Chon Tu-hwan can they rise above being colonial slaves.

Pyongyang, 7 August 1986.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE PLAN TO BLOCK 3 STRAITS DENOUNCED

SK070449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the fact that the "Defense Agency" and "Ground Force Staff Headquarters" of Japan started drawing up a concrete operational plan to blockade the three straits in the Far East including the Korean Strait, says: This is a criminal act jeopardizing peace in Korea, Japan and the rest of Asia. The author of the commentary says that the study of operations for strait blockade has so far been undertaken chiefly by the "Maritime Force Staff Headquarters" at the "Self-Defense Forces" of Japan. But this time the "ground force staff headquarters" started a detailed study of the operations for strait blockade. This is a new move in the war preparations of the Japanese militarists. This means that the Japanese reactionaries plan to blockade straits through coordinate operations of units under different arms of the "self-defense forces" "in case of emergency, the commentary notes, and stresses:

They think only when they rapidly blockade the three straits and establish control over them "in case of emergency" can they secure strategic predominance in an aggressive war against Korea and other Asian socialist countries and win "victory" in an "allout surprise offensive."

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, therefore, are stepping up the practical and detailed operational study and preparations in every way for blockading the straits within the framework of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance system to meet the demand of the Far Eastern strategy which has been jointly drawn up by them.

The commentary stresses that the Japanese authorities must give up their attempt to set foot of aggression in the straits, following the U.S. imperialists.

KANG SONG-SAN CONSOLES ZHAO ZIYANG ON FLOODING

SK070442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 7 (KCNA) -- Kang Son-san, premier of the administration council, sent a message of sympathy to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China.

The message extended deep consolation and sympathy to the premier, the government of the People's Republic of China and the people of the affected area for the flood damages caused by a downpour and heavy rain in Jilin Province, China. It expressed the belief that the damages will be recovered in a short period and the life of the people in the affected area stabilized under the leadership of the government and the Communist Party of China.

CHONG CHUN-KI, PARTY GROUP BEGIN AFRICA TOUR

SK021036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the administration council, left here today by air for a visit to Zaire, Benin and Sierra Leone. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary, and Kil Chae-kyong, vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and Valeriy Denisov, councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP IN PARTY COMMITTEES STRESSED

SK052236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article titled "collective leadership is a basic mode of the activities of a party committee", which says in part:

Our party defined collective leadership as a basic mode of the activities of a party committee and successfully carried it into practice and thereby enhanced the militant function and role of party organizations to thoroughly establish the system of the party's leadership and ensure with credit its guidance of the revolution and construction.

In his historical lecture "Historical Experience of Building the Workers' Party of Korea", the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the practical experience of building our party, taught that the collective leadership of the party committee must be intensified in order to enhance the function and role of party organisations.

The collective leadership of the party committee means that the party committee discusses and decides measures to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and their embodiment -- the party lines and policies, decisions and instructions -- with the active participation of its members in reliance upon the will and ingenuity of the broad masses and organizes the party membership and the working people for their implementation.

The reason why the collective leadership is a basic mode of the activities of the party committee is that it is a scientific and revolutionary method of leadership which applies the revolutionary mass line. The collective leadership of the party committee is an embodiment of the revolutionary mass line in the party activities, which makes it possible to adopt correct measures and ways for implementation by putting together the masses' opinions and lead the masses to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks by enlisting their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity. Another reason is that it is a mode of activities suited to the mission of the party committee, an organ of collective leadership.

The collective leadership of the party committee makes it possible to liquidate subjectivism and arbitrary judgment of an individual and correctly solve problems in reliance upon the creative will of broad masses of party members and the members of the party committee. This makes it possible to overcome subjectivism and formalism and ensure chuche character and scientific nature in the party's leadership.

Our party always hold fast to the collective leadership as a basic mode of the activities of the party committee and thus has become a mighty party which dynamically pushes ahead the revolutionary struggle and the construction work, rooted deep among the masses.

NKDP MP STRIKES DJP CHAIRMAN DURING HEARING

HK080558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 8 (AFP) -- An opposition M.P. threw a jacket reeking of tear gas at the chairman of a parliamentary committee here Thursday bringing the committee's proceedings to a chaotic close, parliamentary sources said.

The M.P., Kim Dong-joo [name as received] tossed the jacket during a session of the Home Affairs Committee in an apparent protest against the police's use of tear gas to suppress anti-government demonstrations. Opposition floor leader Kim Tong-yong confirmed the occurrence, describing it as a "minor incident." Press reports said the jacket had been worn by Yang Soon-jik [name as received], vice-president of Mr. Kim Dong-joo's party, the New Korea Democratic Party.

Mr. Kim Dong-joo, 41, took it from a brief case during the committee session to show it to the national police chief and the home minister and explain how badly Mr. Yang had been tear-gassed by police during an anti-government demonstration here four weeks ago. When the committee's chairman Kwon Jung-dal [name as received] warned Mr. Kim Dong-joo about bringing unauthorized material into the committee room, the opposition M.P. threw the garment at the chairman, the reports said. Mr. Kwon was caught up in a bout of sneezing and was unable to open his eyes, the reports said, adding that he was forced to close the session amidst pandemonium.

The ruling majority was Friday studying disciplinary action against Mr. Kim Dong-joo for his "inadmissible violent act in parliament" while Mr. Kim Dong-yong apologized to his majority counterpart, Lee Sei-kee [name as received]. Mr. Kim Dong-yong said that he did not believe the ruling party would make a big issue out of what he described as "a minor incident." Ruling party spokesman Sim Myong-po told newsmen that the opposition party should make it clear that its M.P.'s will not resort to any such "violence" in parliament in the future.

In the demonstration last month, Mr. Yang was reportedly hit by a tear-gas bomb thrown by police. The demonstration was mounted by opposition and dissident groups to protest alleged sexual harassment of a woman dissident by police interrogators. This alleged harassment has become a hot domestic issue.

CRACKDOWN PLANNED ON SEXUAL TORTURE RUMORS

SK080122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs Chong Sok-mo warned yesterday the government plans to crack down on the fabrication and circulation of rumors concerning the so-called Puchon Police Station incident.

Chong said some dissident organizations are seeking to undermine popular trust in the government by distributing hundreds of thousands of copies of leaflets containing "groundless" rumors concerning the incident.

The minister was testifying before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee on the incident in which a detained female activist was allegedly sexually harassed by a police investigator.

The committee was one of the four Assembly standing committees that convened to handle outstanding issues including the alleged sexual assault, Korea-U.S. trade negotiations and the fire in the independence hall. The three others were the Legislative-Judiciary, Education-Information and Finance committees.

In response to lawmakers' questions, Chong said, "It is estimated that a total of 39 different kinds of printed materials concerning the Puchon Police Station incident are circulating. The contents of the materials are falsely fabricated." The police are conducting a secret investigation of the suspected writers and distributors of the printed materials, he said. The minister said false rumors concerning the incident are dying out as a result of the prosecution's "objective probe."

Lawmakers of rival parties showed marked gaps in perceiving the allegations that Miss Kwon In-suk was sexually abused by a police officer Mun Kwi-tong during the interrogation. Committee members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party made apparent attempts to describe Kwon as an ideologically-oriented activist, who used sex as a means of struggle. Members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, however, demanded to know why the government refused to believe Kwon's consistent assertion. They proposed rival parties form a joint select team to look into the incident.

Minister Chong said it is true that the police investigator in question resorted to violence during interrogation and that he was dismissed to show that no violence should be allowed in criminal investigation. DJP lawmakers said the government violated the principle of legal equity in firing Mun for a simple violence. The minister said, "Miss Kwon's allegation of sexual mockery proved to be groundless. She has a history of employing any method and means to achieve the purpose of her struggle." He said it is not necessary to form a select committee because the prosecution unveiled "all the facts about the incident."

Meanwhile, the police station incident continued to dominate discussions at the Legislative-Judiciary Committee for the third consecutive day. Rep. Yi Taek-ton of the NKDP said Mun, who allegedly tormented Kwon, should be indicted. "If Kwon and Mun stand trial, the court will determine which of the two is true," Yi said. The opposition lawmaker said the police officer recently made an unsuccessful attempt to leave for the United States.

DJP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

SK070938 Seoul YONHAP in English 0919 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug 7 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said Thursday that his party's goal in revising the Constitution is to move closer to the ideals of liberty, justice, and well-being on the foundation of national democratic capabilities. "It would be a constitutional system based on a genuine liberal democratic ideals that would guarantee stability and prosperity," he added.

No went on to say that the time has come to put an end to the vicious cycle of prolonged rule and the struggle against the system that filled the nation's 40-year constitutional history by guaranteeing the maximum right of the people to freely choose their government. He said that he has high appraisal for the Korean people's democratic capabilities and that the conditions for expanding basic human rights and disintegration of power already exist in Korean society.

"The constitutional amendment should be achieved through national consensus and proper legal procedures and at a level that could be accepted by a majority of the people," he said. "There should neither be a 'destruction of the Constitution' nor a halt in the constitutional rule." The DJP chairman said that the procedure of amending the Constitution is as important as the contents of the Constitution.

DISSIDENT PROFESSORS EXCLUDED FROM RESEARCH GRANTS

SK080102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The Education Ministry yesterday said measures recently taken by university authorities against dissident activist professors regarding promoting and obtaining government research grants were "proper actions" made at the discretion of presidents of the respective universities. In its report to the National Assembly, the ministry noted that some universities had withheld proposed research grants from professors, calling for their self-restraint in political activism. A total of 908 professors of 38 universities declared their political views on current situations, starting at Korea University, with 28 signatories on March 28 this year.

GNP GAP BETWEEN ROK, DPRK 'EXPECTED TO WIDEN'

SK070843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 7 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's gross national product (GNP) of 81.1 billion U.S. dollars in 1984 was 5.5 times that of North Korea, the National Unification Board reported Thursday. In addition, South Korea's per capita GNP reached 1,999 dollars in 1984, compared with 762 dollars in North Korea. An official at the Unification Board said that the GNP gap is expected to widen in the future.

In 1984, South Korea's economy grew at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent, compared with 3.9 percent in North Korea, according to Unification Board statistics.

South Korea's national budget totaled 13,740 million dollars, representing 16.9 percent of its GNP in 1984, while that of North Korea amounted to 11,080 million dollars, accounting for 75.3 percent of its GNP. In the cited year, Seoul spent 4,360 million dollars on military expenditures (5.4 percent of its GNP), and Pyongyang spent 3,420 million dollars (23.3 percent). As a result, South Korea's per capita military expenditure was 107 dollars in 1984, compared with 177 dollars in North Korea, according to the board.

Seoul's two-way trade volume of 59,870 million dollars was 21.9 times that of North Korea, which totaled 2,730 million dollars.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING AFRICAN COUNTRIES

For coverage of Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong's visit to Nigeria, Zaire, and other African countries see the 7 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRACHEACHON HAILS GORBACHEV PEACE INITIATIVES

BK070912 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[PRACHEACHON Editorial: "Wave the Flag of Praise and Unreservedly Support the new Peace Initiatives and Proposals of the Soviet Union" -- date not given]

[Text] For the past few years, on the basis of the Leninist foreign policy of peace, and correctly reflecting the essence of socialism permeated with humanitarianism, attachment to peace, and internationalist solidarity against all warmongering policies of imperialism and against oppression and exploitation of nations fighting for independence, freedom and social progress, the Soviet Union has put forward one important peace initiative and proposal after another. These constructive, reasonable, and well-founded initiatives and proposals show the USSR's high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis the destiny of mankind and life on earth.

Since the beginning of 1986, which the United Nations has declared the International Year of Peace, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has successively put forward proposals, respectively on 15 January, 23 April, and 12 June, with the view of completely eliminating nuclear arms by the year 2000, scrapping the development of intermediate-range weapons in Europe, reducing the number of missiles, unilaterally suspending nuclear weapons tests, extending the testing moratorium and making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

On 28 July, at the ceremony conferring the Lenin medal on Vladivostok, on behalf of the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev once again put forward proposals showing the just stand full of goodwill and responsibility regarding all simmering international issues, especially in Asia and the Pacific. The Vladivostok statement called for an end to the arms race, the cessation of nuclear arms tests, movement toward the elimination of nuclear arms, and an end to the deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe, the reconsideration of the proposal for a conference of Asian and Pacific countries, the enhancement of relations with socialist countries in Asia, preparation for expansion of relations with other Asian countries, and a number of other issues.

The Vladivostok statement, like the other major peace initiatives, enjoys the most resounding and warmest support of public opinion in the region and the rest of the world. The Soviet Union's new constructive initiatives fully accord with the earnest aspirations of the people in the world who cherish peace and justice. These proposals are aimed at eliminating the grave danger posed by nuclear weapons and preserving life on our planet.

Since 6 August 1985 the Soviet Union has on four occasions declared a unilateral moratorium or its extension on nuclear arms tests. It has strictly kept its promise and has appealed to the United States and other nuclear arms producing countries to do likewise in order to advance toward completely eliminating such weapons.

All these new initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union once again reflect the correct foreign policy of peace advocated by the Soviet Union which is relentlessly striving for a nuclear-free world, for peace and the security of mankind, and for the expansion of international cooperation to ensure safety in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in the interests of mankind.

By contrast, the United States has displayed a completely different attitude. So far, it has consistently avoided all the constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union and has instead embarked even more deeply upon the path of the arms race and militarization of outer space in its scheme to sabotage the existing strategic military balance and to create tension in the world. The U.S. stubbornness in continuing nuclear arms tests has further heightened the great danger for all mankind. People of good judgment clearly realized that the suspension of all nuclear arms tests is the first and most necessary step toward checking the arms race, gradual arms reduction, and the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons.

In the face of the stubborn attitude of the United States which is forcefully implementing its policy of confrontation against the revolutionary forces and its arms race and militarization of outer space, the Soviet Union continues resolutely and unswervingly to advocate and put forward many peace proposals in order to reduce tension. At the same time, it has taken firm measures to maintain the existing strategic military balance.

The Asia-Pacific region, including the three Indochinese countries, has not fully enjoyed peace since World War II because of the warmongering policy of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on crushing and snuffing out the revolutionary movement in the countries of the region. The United States, in collusion with the Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles, has overtly supported, fed, and armed the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups to carry out subversive and sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Cambodian people while pursuing wanton hostile policies against other countries in Indochina, encouraging and inciting confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries, thus causing the situation in Southeast Asia to remain permanently tense and complex. In order to cover up this dark maneuver, the United States has fabricated and spread the allegation and slander about the so-called threat from the Soviet Union and Vietnam, the trick of setting up U.S. arms stockpiles in Thailand, and the maneuver to maintain its military bases in the Philippines as its largest air and naval bases abroad. At the same time, it has given military aid and increased the frequency of visits by high-ranking U.S. military and political figures to the region, especially to Thailand, and regularly proceeded with joint U.S.-Thai military exercises close to the Cambodian border. In fact, Washington recently has vigorously pushed for the escalation of its military conspiracy with Bangkok, planning concrete consultations on the setting up of U.S. arms stockpiles in Thailand and conducting large-scale U.S.-Thai joint war games code-named Cobra Gold 86 in the immediate vicinity of the Cambodian border, which constitutes an undeniable threat to the security of the PRK and the three Indochinese countries and a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Contrary to the very reactionary Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States, the peace initiative for Asia and the Pacific region once again raised in Comrade Gorbachev's statement at Vladivostok has demonstrated the principled stand of the Soviet Union regarding the policy of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social regimes aimed at establishing new relations of equality and creating an atmosphere of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, in response to the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people in the region. The fact that the Vladivostok statement stressed the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw some of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan by the end of 1986 in light of the growth of the Afghan revolution and its readiness together with Mongolia to discuss the withdrawal of a significant number of Soviet troops from Mongolia most clearly shows the irrefutable and consistent goodwill of the Soviet Union to settle the tense situation in the region and the world.

Together with the progressive people in the region and the world, the Cambodian people enthusiastically greet and fully support the latest peace initiatives and proposals of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev made on 28 July with a view to creating an atmosphere of peace, security, and cooperation in accordance with the legitimate aspirations and interests of the people of the region.

Together with the SRV and LPDR, the PRK has put forward appropriate proposals as described in the 11th and 12 conferences of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers to hold dialogue and negotiations on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, and mutual benefit with the ASEAN countries in order to solve all remaining problems concerning the two groups of countries and contribute to turning Southeast Asia, as well as the Asia-Pacific region, into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation. We resolutely demand that the United States put an end to nuclear arms tests and begin talks with the Soviet Union in order to gradually advance toward eliminating the grave danger posed by nuclear weapons to mankind and guarantee peace and security for all nations on earth.

SPK VIEWS 'THREAT' POSED BY 'COBRA-GOLD 86'

BK081133 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 8 -- The current U.S.-Thai joint military exercises "Cobra-Gold 86" being conducted near the Thai-Kampuchean border has posed a threat to Kampuchea as well as to peace and security in Southeast Asia, it is also aimed at maintaining the state of confrontation in the region, particularly between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries.

Such war games which are considered another U.S. move of intervention in various parts of the world, can only aggravate the already tense situation in the world as well as in the Asian-Pacific region.

Under the pretext of helping Thai troops train themselves on the spot in a ground offensive against any possible intrusion, the "Cobra-Gold 86" the fourth of its kind so far, can not justify the international and regional reactionaries hostile acts against Kampuchea in particular.

It has also run counter to the aspirations of the peoples in the region and Kampuchea for peace, friendship and cooperation.

In his recent speech in Vladivostok, Soviet party leader [as received] pointed out that there would be no obstacles, that cannot be surmounted, in establishing the mutually acceptable relationship between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. Good-will exists on the condition of non-interference from the outside.

After many years of wars, especially the horrible genocide committed by the Pol Pot clique, the Kampuchean people have no other wish than to live in peace and rebuild their country and a happy life. They have time and again expressed their desire to have good neighbourly relations with Thailand.

At the 10th semi-annual conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, Kampuchea, like Vietnam and Laos, expressed their willingness to settle all problems concerning the relations with Thailand through negotiations.

However, the Bangkok authorities have, on the one hand, refused all these proposals and, on the other, colluded more closely with the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists in an attempt to undermine Kampuchea's revival and bring the genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan back to power in Kampuchea. They have conducted joint military exercises near the Kampuchea border with the U.S. forces, and staged the U.S. come-back in the region by letting them to build war reserve stockpiles on Thai soil.

The Bangkok rulers, hell-bent on maintaining a trouble spot to please their patrons in Beijing and Washington, have left no stone unturned to oppose the rebirth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, from supporting, morally and materially, the Khmer reactionaries in their sabotage activities to directly committing troops to armed provocations against Kampuchea. Week in week out, Thai planes of different types and vessels violated Kampuchea air space and waters. And now with "Cobra-Gold 86" which has posed a serious threat to Kampuchea's security and peace, Thailand proves itself to be a good partner of the U.S. imperialists in their Asia-Pacific strategy as it did before in the Vietnam war.

If the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circles and the U.S. imperialists refuse to learn from their past lessons, their more shameful defeats will be inevitable.

PRACHEACHON URGES ATTACKS AGAINST ENEMIES

BK010629 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Attack and Inflict More Heavy Defeats on the Enemies in This Rainy Season" -- [date not received]

[Text] After scoring the big victories in the 1984-85 dry season, we have maintained our mastery both along the border and in the interior of the country. Our armed forces -- including the regular, regional, and militia forces -- have grown firmly and vigorously. After we attack and took over the 17 major enemy bases along the border, the remnants of the three Cambodian reactionary groups have been compelled to move about inside the country since they have no stationary bases. They are facing more difficult supply problems and their activities.

During the past several months, these elements have vainly accelerated their military activities -- robbing and oppressing the people and destroying their property -- and, simultaneously, their psychological warfare. But these activities have not been successful due to our continuous sweep operations against them. With each passing day, the enemies have faced new and greater unsolvable difficulties. The enemies could not replace the thousands of their men killed or wounded in the 1st half of 1986 from the heavy blows dealt them by our people and our Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers. Moreover, the enemies face logistics and supply problems for their men, who have been suffering from shortages of food, medicine, weapons, and ammunition because of the fact that, after taking over their positions along the Cambodian-Thai border, we built a border defense line and cut their border passes. These enemies do have no established shelters. They must keep moving from one place to another to avoid being swept up by our forces.

Due to these difficulties, the enemy forces have become seriously demoralized and their activities have dwindled. Moreover, having been inside the interior of the country, they have seen how our people live and work happily in our new society. What they have seen runs contrary to the deceitful propaganda, slander against our new regime, and distortion of facts about the progress of our revolution disseminated by their commanders. These elements have lost all hope for the dreamy victory their superiors greatly boasted about.

Moreover, the enemies have suffered more serious internal rifts. Disputes among the three Cambodian reactionary groups and rifts within each group have sidened. They have strangled each other, struggled for power, and tried to topple and massacre one another. This has greatly demoralized the enemies' men. Desperation and submission have become widespread within the enemy's ranks, including the commanding cadres. The number of surrenders has increased. During the first 5 months of 1986, there were 2,038 retrunees, including divisional, regimental, and battalion commanders of the enemy soldiers, bringing with them thousands of weapons.

Despite the fact that they have suffered serious successive defeats after receiving the support and assistance of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and particularly the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, the enemies have stubbornly sought all perfidious maneuvers to oppose the rebirth of our people. The political report of our party's Fifth Congress stressed that our people's major task is defending our fatherland and the revolutionary gains. For this reason, the entire party, all armed forces, and all people must pay attention to carrying out the significant tasks of building our country, strengthening our national defense, and maintaining political security and public order. We must constantly heighten our revolutionary vigilance, fight and be ready to fight and smash all maneuvers and counterattacks by the enemies of all stripes, and strive to firmly defend our beloved fatherland's territorial integrity and the peaceful life and labor in towns and the countryside.

Speaking at the recent conference of our leading cadres, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed that to be strong ourselves, we must weaken the enemy. This means that while striving to build our revolutionary forces, we must be active in combating the enemies. We must attack and weaken the enemies to the point that they can no longer pop their heads up and maintain a presence in the interior of our country. This is a 2-part problem. We must be strong in order to conquer the enemy. We must conquer them in order to become strong. We must build our forces while intensifying our attack against the enemies.

We must mobilize all forces to combat the enemy in the current rainy season in order to cause them more problems, thus demoralizing them even more seriously and making them collapse stage by stage, plunging them toward complete doom.

It is imperative that we constantly enhance patriotism, nurture hatred of the enemies who have committed bloody crimes against our people, and ceaselessly heighten our combat will and sense of mastery and self-assistance by always keeping in mind that the fight against the enemies is the common task of the party, the KPRAF, and our people.

The armed forces must seek, attack, and destroy the enemies, and must not avoid attacking them. They must always heighten revolutionary vigilance in order to prevent the enemies from attacking them unaware. They must not wait for the enemies to attack first nor lose their initiative. It is imperative that we launch all forms of attack against the enemy and vigorously stimulate the movement to persuade the masses to fight them while carrying out military and security measures to mop up enemy remnants hiding in the jungle and enemy elements implanted among the masses. It is imperative that we enhance the combat initiative and creative ingenuity, fight the enemy using both modern and primitive weapons, seek all means to cut the enemies' supply sources, persuade the families whose relatives are staying with the enemies to urge their misled family members to return to the revolution, and oppose in a timely way the enemies' psychological warfare.

The military command committee in each region, each province, and each district must continue to build the localities and forces and strive to increase our forces' efficiency and combat quality in order to expand our state of mastery and our combat capability. Meanwhile, they must strengthen the local organizations and militia units by clearly dividing and giving responsible tasks to each unit and each sector.

The local authorities and mass organizations must pay attention to livelihood, mentally and materially, and the health of the soldiers and militiamen. They must implement well the policy toward families of the soldiers and of the fallen and disabled soldiers while striving to enhance to combat capability, political quality, and discipline among KPRAF members. It is imperative that we stimulate the proselytization movement by correctly implementing party-state policies and regulations. It is imperative that we control and educate those who have deserted the enemy ranks and returned to the revolution, while carrying out the recruitment work and mobilizing militiamen to join in defending the border and persuading the people to increase the rainy-season rice production and sell paddy to the state.

While striving to expand the integrated forces of our party, our armed forces, and people to carry out the patriotic emulation movement for national defense and construction, we pledge to fight more vigorously against the enemy in order to inflict even more serious defeats on them in this rainy season.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES TRUONG CHINH THANKS

BK071311 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, recently received a telegramme of thanks from the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC Truong Chinh. The telegramme says.

"I am moved and thankful for your message of congratulations full of fraternal spirit conveyed to me as I was elected as general secretary of the CPV CC. I strongly believe that the special relations, militant alliance and all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the other, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will be forever more developed and consolidated. I wish the Fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP headed by you, greater successes in the cause of national defence and construction."

LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO KHAMSOUK SAI-GNASENG

BK071315 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 7 (KPL) -- Lao party and government leaders headed by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on August 6, laid wreath and paid their last respect to Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the LPRP CC, minister, president of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association who passed away on July 29 in a hospital in Moscow at the age of 71.

Among Lao party and government leaders present on the occasion were Politbureau members of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the CM [Council of Ministers] Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, General Khamtai Siphandon and Phoun Sipaseut together with other secretaries of the party, of the Standing Committee of the People's Supreme Assembly and members of the Council of Ministers.

Having observed one minute of silence, the General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his deep grief and a sense of great loss in the condolence book. Officials of ministries and mass organisations in Vientiane have taken turn to pay their last respect to Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng. The cremation service will be held today in the afternoon at that [as received] Luang Square.

NOTHING NEW EXPECTED OF NEW THAI GOVERNMENT

BK070626 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 6 Aug 86

[6 August PASASON commentary: "Will Anything New Come From the New Thai Government Being Formed?"]

[Text] Respected listeners, since the completion of the general elections, preparations for the formation of a new Thai coalition government have been carried out in a considerably energetic manner amid a cloud of conflicts resulting from the scramble for power among the various parties and groups to make a huge profit and share the interests. This can be seen very clearly through statements made by various Thai officials and politicians, demonstrations, and in particular the incident at the Thai Parliament on the opening day of its session, 4 August.

In light of the said confused situation, questions have been raised among the Thai people:

Will anything new come from the new Thai Government being formed? What benefits can the Thai people expect to gain from the new government? Through reports by Thai officials on radio and television and reports published by Thai mass media on the parties to be included in the new government and through preparations for formation of the new government, politicians of various countries, as well as Thai politicians themselves, are of the view that there will not be many policy changes in the new Thai coalition government, compared to the policies of the previous governments, whether domestic or foreign policies. In previous government, changes or replacements of government members were made on many occasions and reformations were made on not less than 4 or 5 occasions, but the economic problems of the nation still remained unsolved. On the contrary, with each passing day Thailand has been dragged further into comprehensive crises. The maintenance of dark influence and the enriching of themselves was very popular among various groups of people and parties in the previous governments of Thailand. But, none of them ever paid attention to the interests of the Thai people, workers, and farmers. No one ever paid attention to settling the problems of privation, poverty, starvation, social dangers, unemployment, inflation, murder, and other problems which have seriously threatened the everyday life of Thai people.

All these problems have resulted from the reactionary, domestic policies of the previous Thai Governments, which have run counter to the just interests of the laboring Thai people. Simultaneously, in foreign affairs, the previous Thai governments pursued policies serving the dark schemes of the U.S. imperialists, who have colluded with the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to create tension and a warlike atmosphere in this region. The ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have always implemented a hostile policy toward neighboring countries, in particular toward the LPDR. Conducting challenges and provocations along the Thai-Lao border, slandering Laos, and conducting blockades against Laos in many fields, in particular the economic field, have become the normal practices of previous Thai Government.

Worst of all, the previous Thai governments served completely the arms race of the U.S. imperialists, bought modern war weapons from the United States, expanded the area and scale of joint U.S.-Thai military exercises under the name Cobra Gold, and accepted the building of a U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thai territory with the hope of fulfilling Washington's goal to return to Southeast Asia, despite its defeat in the war of aggression in Indochina in 1975. Such acts of previous Thai Governments run counter to the just interests and earnest aspirations of the Thai people. They have also run counter to the urgent aspiration of the various nations that want to make of Southeast Asia region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Nevertheless, if the next Thai Government is also crazy about the interests of particular parties, continues to scramble for power, takes advantage of and makes a huge profit off Thai farmers and workers, thinks only about the interests of certain groups of persons or associates, follows the footsteps of the previous governments, and continues to betray the nation by serving foreign policies it is certain that no urgent and vital problems in the country will be solved. Moreover, it will even bring danger and the disaster of war to Thailand, thus directly threatening peace and stability in this region and the world.

CADRES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES STUDY POLITICAL REPORT

BK040404 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Political life campaigns for cadres and state employees of Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province, and Luang Prabang and Phong Saly Provinces have concluded. The participants are effectively translating what they have studied into practice.

After studying and expressing views on the draft political report of the LPRP Central Committee, which is to be submitted to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress, all cadres and state employees unanimously approved the draft, particularly the orientation and organizing of each aspect of the tasks in the new period. They also clearly perceived the multilateral achievements and victories recorded by the entire party and people over the past 10 years. These achievements serve as a basis for them in carrying out work in the years to come -- for example, efforts to further build and develop the economy.

Following conclusion of the campaigns, everyone has decided to further raise the level of his knowledge and consciousness to jointly help defend and build socialism in the country. Such political life campaigns have been completed at the provincial level in Luang Prabang and are currently continuing at the district, canton, and village levels.

Culture Ministry

BK040400 Vientiane Domestic Service in Laos 0000 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Since 15 July the Ministry of culture has organized three political courses for its cadres, state employees, and workers. These political life campaigns were attended by 1,201 persons.

The participants contributed their views to the draft of the political report to be submitted by the LPRP Central Committee to its Fourth Party Congress. Through these political activities, cadres, state employees, and workers under the ministry have been made aware of the multilateral and firm achievements and victories and the party's wise and clearheaded leadership in the past 10 years as well as the orientation and tasks of the Lao revolution in the year to come, particularly the second 5-year state plan. The participants positively contributed their views to the draft report with a high spirit of responsibility and compared the draft with the concrete plans of each unit, factory, school, and enterprise in order to understand the right and wrong, shortcomings, and remaining problems, thus enabling them to better the Second 5-Year Plan.

During the courses, the participants expressed determination to consolidate their attitude and standpoint and distinguish friends from enemies in the struggle to determine who is winning over whom between two lines -- socialism and capitalism. They were also aware of the success of each branch of work and remaining problems to be resolved in the immediate future.

Journalists' Association

BK021309 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Vientiane, August 2 (OANA-KPL) -- The Association of Lao Journalists held here on Thursday an enlarged session chaired by its president Son Khamvanvongsa who is also acting chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and T.V. The conference examined ways and means for mass-media to encourage the rank-and-file in the party, army and the general public to seriously study and make responsible suggestions to the political report draft of the party CC being widely studied at the moment. The final political report will be presented at the forthcoming 4th Congress of the Party. Issues pertaining to the preparation for the 10th general assembly of International Organisation of Journalists to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, on October 20-23 were also discussed.

PARTIES DISCUSS PORTFOLIOS; SITTHI RESUMES POST

BK080149 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] A major stumbling block to the formation of the Prem V Cabinet was removed yesterday when the Democrat Party dropped its demand for control of the Interior Ministry, informed sources told THE NATION.

As a result, the interior, finance and defence portfolios will be headed by non-partisan figures to be handpicked by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

But the Democrat retreat is conditional on the party's participation in the selection of a suitable figure to head the ministry. The development is seen as a modest breakthrough in the negotiations among four parties on the division of Cabinet portfolios.

But haggling for other key Cabinet posts continues, most notably over the Agriculture Ministry where the Democrat and Chat Thai parties are demanding control.

The sources said the Democrats were negotiating from a stronger position with 100 MPs under its control and it appears to have a better chance of taking control.

If Chat Thai fails to win the Agriculture, it will demand the post of communications minister instead, according to the sources. Chat Thai secretary general, Banhan Sinlapa-acha, has set his sights on either the agriculture or communication post.

But the Democrats have also demanded control of the Communications Ministry with party secretary general, Wira Musikaphong, understood to be keen for the post.

The other economic ministry, Commerce, is likely to be given to the Social Action Party (SAP) which will also have control of the Foreign Ministry. SAP has demanded control over two ministries.

The sources said that the latest negotiating positions of the three major parties are as follows:

-- Democrats: agriculture, communications, education, public health, university affairs and justice.

-- Chat Thai: industry, either agriculture or communications and science, energy and technology.

-- SAP: foreign affairs and commerce. [passage omitted]

SAP party leader, Sitthi Sawetsila, has said he will resume as foreign minister and leave the deputy premiership to a senior SAP party member, said to be either Phong Sarasin, Dr Kasem Sirisamphan or Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro.

Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and Deputy Agriculture Minister Prayut Siriphanit are expected to retain their respective posts.

The sources confirmed that the new Cabinet line-up will be cross-bred so all parties have joint responsibility for the government's performance.

ATHIT DENIES REPORTS ON CABINET NOMINATION

BK080115 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday dismissed as "groundless" press reports that he would be appointed a Cabinet member in the new coalition government.

"It's purely rumour," Gen Athit retorted when asked to comment on the widespread reports that he had been approached to join in the new coalition government comprising Democrat, Chat Thai, Social Action and Ratsadon Parties.

The supreme commander, who is due to retire late this month, said he would serve as the Armed Forces chief until his mandatory retirement date.

"I have a lot of work to do before my retirement," he said.

Speaking after attending a ceremony to lay the foundation stone of a dormitory at Si Nakkharinwirot University's Prasanmit campus, the outgoing supreme commander called on all sides concerned to stop spreading rumours and to be cooperative in protecting the country's interests.

Regarding his Wednesday's visit to former SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot at the latter's Suan Phlu residence, the general described it as a "normal visit." "I visited him because I was told of his ailment. We talked on general affairs," he said.

CHAWALIT ON SETTING UP ARMY ADVISORY TEAM

BK060754 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut told newsmen this morning that the army has set up an army advisory committee comprising 21 retired senior army officers, with Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon as chairman and General Sup Aksaranukhro as secretary of the committee. On 4 August the army advisory committee held its first meeting. The advisory team heard a briefing on the general situation and the army's development plan. The army commander-in-chief said the purpose of setting up an advisory team is to be able to make use of the experience of those former senior army officers as they had all served in the army for a long time. The setting up of the committee is also aimed at forging friendship between retired officers and officers in service.

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIAL ON DEBT BURDEN SITUATION

BK070155 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] Although the appreciation of major currencies in the foreign exchange basket against the baht has cost the country about 2,300 million baht more in its debt burden, the lower interest rate in the international money market has made Thailand enjoy a net lower burden by about 500 million baht.

Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, chief spokeswoman of the Bank of Thailand, said yesterday that it is expected that in the last five months of the year, Thailand would be able to save about 950 million baht in terms of interest burden on loans to the government sectors, and about 1,800 billion baht for private sectors.

As of the end of last year, the outstanding debt owed by the government sectors amounted to U.S. \$9,778 million, while the outstanding debt of the private sectors amounted to \$5,221 million and about \$1,000 million was owed by the Bank of Thailand.

Mrs Praphaphim said that the structure of the government sectors' loans was U.S. dollar amounting to 5,282 million or 54 percent, yen amounting to \$3,600 million in equivalent or 39.6 percent; deustchemark, \$248 million in equivalent or 2.5 percent; and Swiss franc, \$141 million in equivalent or 14 percent.

The structure of the loans borrowed by the private sector was \$3,400 million in terms of U.S. dollars or 66 percent; yen, \$452 million in equivalent or 8.7 percent; deustchemark, \$236 million in equivalent or 4.5 percent; and Swiss franc, \$715 million in equivalent or 13.7 percent.

Under these structures, she said that the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the baht has resulted in Thailand's debt burden being reduced by 500 million baht, but the appreciations of yen, German mark and Swiss franc have resulted in a higher value of Thailand's loans by 2,100 million baht, 200 million baht and 450 million baht respectively.

As a result, the total higher burden amounted to 2,300 million baht.

THAI PRINCESS DENIES RUMORS ABOUT QUEEN

BK081112 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 86 P 16

["Excerpts" of 7 August interview with Princess Chulaphon by TV personality M.R. Thanatsi Sawatdiwat to be broadcast on the occasion of the Queen's birthday, 12 August]

[Text] M.R. Thanatsi: There is a widespread rumour that Her Majesty the Queen is sick. It is said that Her Majesty is paralyzed and afflicted with a fatal disease preventing her from making public appearances. Is this true?

The Princess: The rumours are not true. Since Her Majesty underwent an operation in 1985, she has been getting much better. Now she constantly exercises and even though I am 25 years her junior, I can hardly keep up when I join her during her walking exercise. After the exercise I find myself really exhausted and on the verge of fainting. If the people are going to get angry because of her disappearance from the public views, it is us (the Prince and Princesses) who should be blamed since we always insist that she rests instead of making appearances.

In the past 30 years, Her Majesty the Queen has been working all day and night. She constantly teaches her children that time waits for nobody. "We should work to the best of our ability while we can."

Thus when the Queen is sick, the Prince and Princesses want her to take a well-earned rest. Normally everybody has holidays, but Her Majesty never had one. She has no weekends, no holidays. In fact she should be entitled to five years worth of holidays if we accumulated all the weekends and holidays she has not taken over the past 30 years. It has been only the last six months that she has been resting.

And even when she does not work physically, she still has many ideas and we often consult her.

M.R. Thanatsi: I don't think that the Thai people are getting angry, but we are concerned about her condition, because we realize well enough how hard she has been working for us, and how much she has contributed to the Thai people. The only thing we are waiting for is for someone to tell us how the Queen is.

Normally when Her Majesty works until two or three in the morning does she make you run an errand for her?

The Princess: Yes, I do. I'm sort of her personal secretary. Her Majesty is not only the Queen, but also a mother and a housewife. I have to admit that I can't compete with her in terms of mental ability. I ask her for ideas that she may have and based on these, I work out the details.

Sometimes Her Majesty calls for me at midnight. She apologizes for this but explains that she has just had an idea, and if she doesn't tell it to me right away, there is a tendency that she may forget it.

M.R. Thanatsi: I think the people would like to know about Her Majesty's regular activities while she is at Chitlada Palace, things the public may not be aware of.

The Princess: When the day starts, Her Majesty will begin working and continue doing so until bedtime. If she can't go to sleep, she will continue working until the next morning. She normally wakes up at 10 or 11 am. But right after waking up, she never has time for anything else but work. Even during a meal, she may call for me and her personal secretaries to assign duties. For instance, she tells us to follow up on the cases of certain patients, most of whom are sick villagers we met during our trips. She also monitors the academical results of students (village children) who she sponsors.

Every single handicraft work done by those under the SUPPORT (Foundation for the Promotion of the Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques) is closely examined by her. It is only between 8 to 9 pm that we are dismissed. The Queen's lunchtime is usually at 2 or 3 pm with dinnertime being at 10 pm.

Her Majesty also reads, not for pleasure, but for expanding her knowledge and giving her ideas to improve the capabilities and produces of SUPPORT. Her Majesty does not only give guidelines to the villagers on how to produce the handicraft, she also concerns herself with the potential markets for these products.

Around midnight, Her Majesty prays for about an hour. After that she continues work then goes to sleep at 3 or four in the morning. Sometimes the Queen suffers from insomnia and can't get to sleep until six in the morning.

When we make trips upcountry, we frequently have morning engagements at around 9 am. Her Majesty, even though she sleeps at three in the morning, never fails to make it for the next day's engagement and then return to the provincial palace at night.

Her Majesty possesses a strong determination that never lets up if there is work to carry out.

Sometimes when we go out to remote areas, there have been thousands of patients waiting for a check-up in our mobile medical unit. Her Majesty will always be there to conduct the examination and make sure that each of them are being carefully examined.

She frequently tells us that we have to take care of them (the sick villagers) as though we were taking care of our own relatives. Only the best treatment is good enough for them. For more than ten hours, she sits there and never moves, never even goes to the wash room. Before her ailment, she went out everyday to see the villagers. She said to me that "We have only a little time for these people, we're only here for a few days, but there are more people who live in small villages, tambons, amphurs, who are waiting for us."

... Her Majesty is a strongly determined woman. For as long as I can remember, I have never heard her say that she is "tired." When we ask whether she is tired, her reply would be "It's alright, there are many more persons who are more tired."

M.R. Thanatsi: There is another rumour going around in Bangkok that Her Majesty is trying to take over the job of His Majesty. [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai on 8 August carries on page 3 excerpts of this interview, including the above question which reads: "There have been rumors about the Queen taking over duties....forgive me for asking, Your Highness, but I have to ask the truth from you....there has been talk that the Queen has taken over duties [yaeng ngan] from His Majesty the King"]

The Princess: It's not true at all. We all work for His Majesty because of our loyalty towards him. Nobody in our family wants popularity for themselves. Everybody is sharing the work and we work as a team. His Majesty is quite keen on water resources, irrigation and agriculture with HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon helping along. Her Majesty is interested in social welfare, the health of the public and supplementary occupations to which I give a helping hand. But again, there are people who say that our family is divided into two sides -- His Majesty's and Her Majesty's -- which is not true at all.

Her Majesty even encourages me to help the King on his work with maps. But I myself admit that I'm not too keen on it. I can't do it. My area of interest is medication. When we (the Queen and the Princess) work together, we can carry our work out quite well. It is just like sharing the job among ourselves.

M.R. Thanatsi: According to a doctor, the Queen's condition is stabilizing now. Is this true?

The Princess: She is almost as healthy as before but she needs more rest. Doctors constantly call on her to check on her blood pressure and to give nutritious foods. But she is much better now. She even walks at least two or three kilometres a day.

M.R. Thanatsi: When will the Royal Family make a trip upcountry again?

The Princess: Normally, our schedule is that we leave for Narathiwat on the third week of August. But it is not certain at the moment. If we go, we will take care of Her Majesty in order to be sure that she will not work herself too hard. And whatever we can do on her behalf, we will do our best. However as I said, we still need ideas and creativity from Her Majesty. Even if I have a long list of degrees to my credit, I admit that I cannot compete with the Queen's intelligence.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MEXICAN DELEGATION

OWO71900 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 7 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace here today the visiting delegation of the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam headed by its president Ms. Martha Lopez.

In a cordial talk, Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his joy to meet again Ms. Martha Lopez, a close friend of the Vietnamese people. He thanked the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam for its practical and diverse activities in support of Vietnam in the past as well as at present. "Martha Lopez's enthusiastic activities and her fine feelings toward Vietnam are a vivid expression of the Mexican people's solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people," he stressed.

In her reply, Ms. Martha Lopez reassured the Vietnamese leader of the continued support of her committee and the peace- and justice-loving people of Mexico to the Vietnamese people in their just cause.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON DRAFT MARRIAGE, FAMILY LAW

BK031525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jul 86

[NHAN DAN 30 July editorial: "All the People Participate in Building the Draft Marriage and Family Law"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the 11th session on 30 June 1986 of the Seventh National Assembly, today, 30 July, the Council of State made public the Draft Marriage and Family Law and encouraged the entire people to contribute their opinions with a view to perfecting the draft so it will be presented to the National Assembly for approval at its next session.

Vietnam's Marriage and Family Law was passed by the National Assembly on 29 December 1959 and promulgated for implementation on 13 January 1960 when our country still remained divided. Following the liberation of the south, pursuant to a resolution of the Council of Government which is now the Council of Ministers, on 25 March 1977, this law became effective nationwide. Having been enforced for 27 years in the north and 9 years in the south, this law has had the great effect of contributing to eliminating the bondage of the feudal marriage and family system, developing a socialist marriage and family system based on the free and progressive marriage, one wife and one husband, and equality between men and women; protecting women's family interests; and safeguarding the interests of children in the family.

However, since it was promulgated during the socialist transformation period, the 1959 Marriage and Family Law is focused only on resolving the questions of marriage and divorce and does not fully and specifically define other family relations as well as relations between the family and society. Now that the entire country has been reunified and is advancing toward socialism, major political, economic, cultural, and social changes have greatly affected marriage and the family.

Surveys made in various localities have made it easy to see that our state's marriage and family law system does not fully meet the practical requirements of marriage and family at present. The fundamental principles of this law are progressive and consistent with the masses' aspirations; but given the current social situation, the specific stipulations designed to guarantee these principles are not really adequate. In addition, there are a number of marriage and family relations yet to be adjusted by the law; and consequently, their observation is not uniform and consistent in various localities -- such as the annulment of marriage, [words indistinct], the system of wardship, and marriage and family relations between Vietnamese citizens and foreign nationals. Therefore, our state must promulgate a new marriage and family law to meet the realistic requirements of life in the marriage and family domain at present.

The draft of the new Marriage and Family Law succeeds and develops (?past) laws on marriage and family, especially the 1959 Marriage and Family Law which is currently in force; and, at the same time, it is based on Articles 63, 64, and 65 of the 1980 Constitution, the political report and resolution passed at the Fourth and Fifth National congresses of Party Delegates, and subsequent documents of the party. The draft defines the socialist marriage and family relations against a background in which our country still remains in the initial stage of the transitional period to socialism; and, at the same time, foresees the development of these relations in the next 15-20 years. The goal of the new law is to develop and consolidate the socialist marriage and family system, shape a new type of man, and promote a new socialist lifestyle (?along the line) of eliminating the vestiges of feudalism, backward customs, and bad or bourgeois thoughts about marriage and family.

The draft of the new law is (?broader in scope than) the 1959 Marriage and Family Law in that it defines two new issues -- the system of wardship and marriage and family relations between Vietnamese citizens and foreign nationals -- in Chapters VIII and IX. The relations [words indistinct] which are defined by the 1959 law in one chapter now cover three chapters of the draft -- Chapters IV, V, and VI. The new law is established in accordance with the principles of voluntary and progressive marriage, one wife and one husband, equality between wife and husband, protection for the interests of parents and children, and protection for mothers and infants. The tasks and principles of the new Marriage and Family Law decided the contents of its stipulations. From a general point of view, the content of the Draft Marriage and Family Law successfully reflects the fundamental (?characteristics) of the marriage and family system in our society at present. This is possible thanks to the great efforts made by the drafting committee and to the serious and enthusiastic contribution of views by delegations of national assembly deputies as well as by all echelons and sectors throughout the drafting process.

However, since the marriage and family issue involves the interests of all strata of people, it is very important that the people broadly contribute their views toward this issue. Party committee echelons and administrative bodies at all levels, together with all sectors from the central to grassroots level and mass organizations, especially the women's union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, are responsible for introducing and interpreting this draft law and soliciting opinions of young men and women in particular and of the people in general toward the draft.

CADRES MEET TO STUDY DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK050452 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The party committees of Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh, Tay Ninh, and Binh Tri Thien provinces recently held conferences for leading cadres to study, thoroughly understand, and make suggestions to the draft political report to be submitted to the Sixth National Party Congress and to apply the basic concepts and viewpoints of the report.

The conferees concentrated on studying, discussing, and firmly grasping the major concepts, viewpoints, and contents of the draft political report. They made many suggestions that helped shed more light on the achievements and shortcomings noted in the process of implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, especially in implementing the recent Central Committee and Political Bureau resolutions. They also discussed the implementation of the guidelines, tasks, objectives, measures, and various major positions and policies in the days ahead. The conferees suggestions on the draft political report reflected their sincerity, frankness, constructiveness, seriousness, and high sense of responsibility. Nearly 3,000 suggestions were made by 250 leading cadres of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization to propose amendments to or revisions of various details ranging from the arrangement of chapters and articles to the specific contents of the draft political report, especially the concrete policies envisioned for the years ahead.

Relying on the basic concepts and viewpoints of the draft political report, the party organizations of the provinces concerned set forth immediate socioeconomic targets and formulated urgent measures aimed at promoting production and gradually normalizing the people's living conditions.

The party committees of Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh have launched an emulation movement throughout their entire party organizations and people to step up productive labor, practice thrift, and satisfactorily carry out self-criticism and criticism. In the immediate future, Thuan Hai Province will concentrate on caring for and protecting the summer-fall rice and planting subsidiary food crops. It will make the fullest use of land to grow subsidiary crops to make up for the shortfall of grain output and will strive for a production volume of 320,000 metric tons of grain by the year's end. The entire province will concentrate on the 10th-month fishing season, striving to catch 75,000 metric tons of marine products for 1986 and to purchase and collect 75-80 percent of the total catch. On the front of goods distribution and circulation, the province will focus more on controlling money and goods, enhancing market and price management, broadening the retail network, renovating the distribution methods, delivering essential consumer goods to consumers, and firmly maintaining the living standards of the salaried and working people.

For its part, Phu Khanh Province will concentrate all efforts on agricultural production. In the immediate future, it will strive to provide sufficient fertilizer and insecticides for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops, make the fullest use of land to grow subsidiary food crops, and make every effort to produce 490,000 metric tons of grain in 1986. It will also strive to purchase and collect 180,000 metric tons of grain, promptly procure sufficient supplies for the production of essential goods, do a good job of managing the market, distribute supplies and goods to the right consumers, and resolutely oppose all negative phenomena in socioeconomic management.

Phu Khanh adopted a program for overcoming the shortcomings pointed out during the self-criticism and criticism drive among the entire party organization, especially the lack of depth and responsiveness in perceiving and implementing various party and state policies, the manifestation of localism in promoting an assigning cadres, the failure to severely and promptly deal with negative phenomena within the ranks of the province's personnel, and the cumbersomeness, bulkiness, and inefficiency of the administrative apparatus.

In Tay Ninh, the conference of key cadres clearly pointed out the difficulties to be overcome in the days ahead. Specifically, the province must apply active measures to grow 115,000 hectares of rice for the whole year and 14,000 hectares of manioc and step up the planting of and caring for tens of thousands of hectares of short- and long-term industry. The province will also restructure and reorganize the small industry and handicraft production sector in each district by mobilizing capital and craftsmen among the people, thereby producing large quantities of consumer goods in support of the people's lives and export.

HA BAC PARTY STUDIES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

BK041306 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Ha Bac provincial party organization has held a conference for leading cadres to study, thoroughly understand, and apply the spirit and basic viewpoints of the various draft documents to be submitted to the forthcoming party congress and to determine the guidelines, tasks, and urgent measures to be adopted by the local party organization.

After studying and making many suggestions to the draft political report to be presented to the Sixth National Party Congress, Ha Bac's leading cadres applied the spirit and basic viewpoints of the draft political report to the task of evaluating the actual situation, potential, labor, land, and trades of a midland province strong in agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, small industry, and handicraft production. They also decided on the guidelines and objectives of the provincial party organization's activities in the coming years.

In the next few months, the province will pay attention to readjusting its investments by concentrating on procuring agricultural supplies and resolving waterconservancy problems -- including irrigation and draining -- to carry out intensive farming and practice multicropping on 62,000 hectares slated for the planting of high-yield rice. The province will devote the remainder of its cultivable land to grow crops in any way that may yield the best economic results to gradually increase grain output. The province will prepare conditions for strongly developing the planting of groundnuts by gradually shifting to groundnut cultivation on areas hitherto reserved for rice planting, thereby increasing groundnut output in the coming years. The province will also carry out the intensive farming of soybeans and firmly maintain the area under this crop to provide soybeans for export while creating raw materials for the production of foodstuffs in support of the people's lives. The province will continue to develop the planting of other food crops such as vegetables including garlic and red pepper.

In the immediate future, Ha Bac will apply urgent distribution and circulation and will concentrate on promoting close coordination among the trade, financial, banking, public security, inspection, and market management services to combat speculation, upsetting the market. The province will also strive to broaden the organized market.

To achieve various socioeconomic targets, since July the Ha Bac provincial party committee has vigorously restructured and rearranged its organizational apparatus, adding a large number of capable young cadres to its personnel and sending leading and managerial cadres to various districts and cities. The province considers this as an important measure to effect new changes in the style of leadership and in the capability to guide the implementation of policies, thereby satisfying the requirements of the new stage of the revolution.

LONG AN PROVINCE COMPLETES GRASSROOTS CRITICISM

BK040902 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] NHAN DAN reported on 29 July that Long An Province has basically completed the criticism and self-criticism drive at the grassroots level comprising various villages, party chapters in districts, the armed and public security forces, and district party committees and organizations.

Through this criticism and self-criticism drive, Long An Province exposed various problems regarding such phenomena as bureaucratism, authoritarianism, and neglecting the people, especially at the grassroots level. The principle of democratic centralism is being violated, the implementation of democracy is carried out just for form's sake; and bossism is still prevalent among leading cadres, while protectionism and lack of unanimity in carrying out tasks and supervision are persistent and serious at some places. Persecution is also prevalent, thus discouraging party cadres, members, and the people in their struggle.

After the criticism and self-criticism drive, the party committee issued a resolution to mete out disciplinary punishment to eight members of a district party committee, two of whom are members of the district party committee's standing body. Also in the course of this criticism drive, the provincial postal service's cadres and personnel proposed to the higher echelon that their director should be discharged on a charge of embezzlement, irresponsibility, and displaying negative phenomena. The provincial agricultural service also made a proposal to expel from the party and suspend one deputy director.

The Long An party organization also noted other shortcomings and designed tasks for the days ahead which are aimed at satisfactorily carrying out the party and state political activities.

AUSTRALIAWHEAT DELEGATION GETS ASSURANCES FROM CONGRESS

BK061013 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Australia's wheat delegation to the United States has made some late progress after days of unsuccessful lobbying in Washington. The all-party delegation led by the minister for primary industry, Mr Kerin, has been in Washington lobbying congressmen to abandon plans to sell subsidized American agricultural produce. One such sale of 4 million tons of wheat to the Soviet Union was announced earlier this week resulting in Australian protests that extensions on farm subsidies would severely threaten Australia's export income.

However, Radio Australia's Washington correspondent, Jim Middleton, reports that the delegation has now won a commitment from the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee to try to postpone action on measures to extend the subsidy scheme further. Middleton says the committee made two undertakings: First to win a delay of 6 months on legislation extending the scheme, and secondly, to obtain a guarantee from the Soviet Union that Australia's traditional share of the Soviet market be preserved.

NEW ZEALANDGORBACHEV SPEECH 'SOBERING' FOR GOVERNMENT

HK070215 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 2 Aug 86 p 6

["Politics" by Russell Hill: "Government Grappling Hard With New Policy in Defense"]

[Text] That the Russian leader, Mr Gorbachev, should mention New Zealand so freely in his speech in Vladivostok this week was held by Soviet diplomats in Wellington as cause for mild celebration.

Certainly, the ambassador, Mr Vladimir Bykov, and his staff were delighted their far-flung outpost had merited reference in the major foreign policy address.

For the New Zealand Government, however, Mr Gorbachev's speech was a distinctly sobering event. For the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, in particular, it was a sharp reminder of New Zealand's undoubted, if unwelcome, role in the drama of superpower rivalry in the Pacific basin.

Business End of Review

The Vladivostok speech was also a reminder for Mr Lange of some difficult assignments he is about to confront in the process of attempting to take New Zealand out of the nuclear firing-line while maintaining a credible self-defense capability.

Armed, theoretically at least, with a summary of public attitudes on defence and security issues, Mr Lange this week set in train the business end of the 1986 Defence Review by which his government will seek to co-ordinate the country's defence arrangements with its new look foreign policy posture.

Next week, he will have to face the South Pacific forum in Suva to defend and promote the South Pacific nuclear-free zone treaty which will reduce (again in theory) the threat of nuclear war in this part of the world.

Mr Lange will have to cope with the spectacle of an ANZUS treaty council meeting in San Francisco this month from which New Zealand will be conspicuously absent.

And, more important, he will be called upon to steer through Parliament the anti-nuclear legislation which will place in stark relief New Zealand's newly acquired status as the black sheep of the Western defence alliance.

Whether in San Francisco or upon the enactment of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill, the United States is expected to make a declaration that it has formally withdrawn its guarantee to defend New Zealand against foreign aggression.

The declaration would bring to a head the running dispute with the United States over nuclear ship visits and set Mr Lange the task of convincing New Zealanders that, with the withdrawal of the American defence umbrella, their country had been made a safer place.

For all the hurdles confronting him in the coming few weeks, however, it was the completion of the second stage of the 1986 Defence Review this week which brought Mr Lange face to face with one of the least palatable aspects of Labour's anti-nuclear policy.

The report of the defence inquiry panel is intended to lead on to the development of a more self-reliant national defence force at an inevitable and probably formidable economic cost.

Reduction in Spending

That the corollary of the anti-nuclear policy will be an expensive upgrading of conventional military hardware was accepted by the government at the outset.

Part of the price was paid last year in the form of a \$19 million allocation for extra ammunition and equipment and a commitment to the purchase of a tanker to extend the range of navy frigates.

But it was left to the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, this week to reveal details of the extent to which key areas of defence, far from increasing, were being reduced.

The armed services are to take a \$16 million cut in operating funds, covering fuel and training, he said together with a \$17 million reduction in their allocation for new capital equipment.

All told, the military will be making a \$55 million contribution to the government's latest economy drive.

As Mr Lange must be keenly aware, the cuts were scarcely conducive to the impression that the government was ready and willing to follow through with its declared commitment to a beefed up defence force.

No External Threat

And, as Mr O'Flynn may privately concede, the 1986 budget laid a less than solid foundation for what he has claimed will be the most thoroughgoing defence review since before the First World War.

The extent to which the country's defences should be strengthened in the post-ANZUS era is clearly still open to debate.

Among the 5000 submissions to the defence review panel, a good proportion perceived no external threat to New Zealand, raising the question of whether all that was required was an effective civil defence network and an effective force to patrol the exclusive economic zone.

But, as Mr Lange must also be aware, it would be a brave New Zealand Government which would expect acceptance by the electorate of anything less than the present, distinctly limited array of military material.

For this government in particular, the risk of being seen to have abrogated the prime constitutional obligation to the defense of the nation is a potent political threat.

Just how serious the threat would be in election year will be one of the questions to which Mr Lange will be seeking answers in the document deposited on his desk this week by the defence review panel.

In addition to the welter of submissions received by the team headed by the former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Frank Corner, the results of a special public opinion poll are expected to give some clues about the extent to which New Zealanders believe they should be equipped to repel potential aggressors.

With the defence review still in its early stages, the government has also yet to define precisely where to spend such funds as it will make available and how to forge a defence force consistent with the anti-nuclear foreign policy.

Disclaimer from PM

The chairwoman of Parliament's foreign affairs and defence select committee, Helen Clark, drew a disclaimer from Mr Lange with her assessment of New Zealand's present status as a "semi-ally" in the Western defence grouping.

"It is now entirely appropriate for New Zealand's defence arrangements to be developed on the basis of our ANZAC and South Pacific relationships and on promoting collective security arrangements within the framework of the United Nations," she said.

In denying Government acceptance of the suggested move towards semi-alignment, Mr Lange pointed to Helen Clark's position on the Labour Party left-wing.

If anything, the final decisions of the defence review will bear a closer resemblance to the status quo than those clearly sought by the Mr Albert MP.

But the thrust towards greater self-reliance in defence will remain an underlying feature of the review, together with the extra cost which that implies.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAANOTHER MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CABINET

BK070940 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government has announced the third ministerial resignation in 3 days. The Office of Prime Minister Wingti confirmed that the land minister, Mr Paul Torato, had been asked to resign following allegations by a Singapore-based company. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS said the claims relate to the development of the huge Porgera gold deposit in Mr Torato's Enga Province. Mr Torato is head of the United Party in Papua New Guinea's five-party governing coalition.

Earlier this week, the education minister, Aruru Matiabe, and the environment minister, Mr Tom Muliap, resigned because they have court cases pending. Mr Matiabe's case involved alleged misappropriation while Mr Muliap's involved drunken driving.

MALAYSIAMALAYSIA TO CUT OIL OUTPUT, FOLLOWS OPEC MOVE

BK060704 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Malaysia is to reduce its output of oil in line with the decision of the OPEC countries to cut crude oil production. A statement issued by the Prime Minister's Department in Kuala Lumpur this morning says that Malaysia supports the move. Although Malaysia is not a member of OPEC, it will take steps to reduce its oil output.

The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, was informed of the OPEC decision by the Indonesian minister of oil and energy, Professor Dr Subroto, in a telephone call from Geneva. The 13 oil ministers of OPEC decided that output would be slashed by 20 percent or 4 million barrels a day for at least 2 months. The move is to help boost oil prices, which have been on the downward trend since January this year.

The chairman of Petronas [Malaysian state oil company], Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman, in welcoming the decision, said that it will help boost the prices of Malaysian crude oil. Malaysia currently produces about 510,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Petronas Reduces Production

BK070656 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Malaysia will cut its petroleum output by 10 percent from the present 510,000 barrels per day in support of OPEC move to reduce the production by 20 percent. This was disclosed by Petronas Chairman Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman. He said Petronas contractors will be asked to take appropriate measures soon to adjust production level accordingly. In view of the expected price increases, he said exploration activities could pick up.

OPEC ministers reached a unanimous decision to slash output by 4 million to an overall ceiling of 16 million barrels per day for at least 2 months. Petronas is Malaysia's state-owned oil company.

USSR AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV SPEECH

HK081130 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Aug 86 pp 3, 7

[By staff member Chit Estella]

[Text] On July 28, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in Vladivostok a speech detailing his government's proposals to reduce political tension in various parts of the world by reducing superpower military rivalry.

His statement mentioned his administration's views on the ASEAN, its prospects for future dialog with other nations, and the conditions in the Asian-Pacific region.

In a very timely sense, Gorbachev also drew attention to the American military presence in the region -- particularly in the Philippines -- and strongly indicated that its removal would affect Soviet military policy in this part of the world.

The speech, which got varying reactions from Soviet observers and some world leaders, was described by Soviet Ambassador to the Philippines Vadim Shabalin as "significant."

"It is an important working paper for our foreign policy...and a list of concrete measures which should be undertaken by our foreign policy officers and diplomats, particularly in this region."

Developments such as this have come at a time when the young government under President Aquino is likewise searching for new directions in its foreign policy.

With the Philippines already entangled in the web of superpower rivalry, the new administration's declaration of its intention to pursue an independent foreign policy would have to face one of its important tests.

Following are excerpts of MALYA's interview with Mr Shabalin:

MALAYA: Mr Gorbachev, in his statement at Vladivostok, said among other things, that the removal of American military presence in the Philippines will not be left unanswered by the Soviet Union. Exactly what did he mean by this?

Shabalin: The statement means first of all our political will, our desire and our preparedness to negotiate on both bilateral and multilateral levels and to look for ways through which military presence of both powers would and should be reduced.

Using not a diplomatic but a journalistic language, I should say we are ready to open our doors on this matter. In particular, we are ready to discuss the necessity of reducing military fleets in this region. We would like to start first of all with the reduction of rivalry in the field of anti-submarine weapons, in certain zones in the Pacific which create instability in the region.

So, this statement is both address to the United States and to a certain extent, the Philippines.

MALAYA: It would seem there was a shift or a change in Soviet policy then. What brought about this change?

Shabalin: I think there had been no change in our political line and our political force in general. More than once, the Soviet Union has put forward certain proposals on all regions of the world, particularly the Asian-Pacific region. I should say that what is new is not the shift in our foreign policy regarding this region but the introduction of new concrete proposals.

MALAYA: Do you think it would be realistic to expect the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines in the near future?

Shabalin: The question is addressed more to the Philippine people and government as well as the American government and people, not to the Soviet Union. But I would like to say something.

A long time has passed since the conclusion of Philippine-American agreement on the bases. Here in the Philippines and around it, changes are happening. I would like to say that the changes in the country are aimed at strengthening independence and sovereignty.

The issue of the bases is being discussed within the framework of the Constitutional Commission. We paid due attention to the statement made by Madame Corazon Aquino that the Philippine Government will keep its options open until 1991. But we are realists, And we understand that there is still an agreement which provides for the retention of American military bases in this country until 1991.

In my opinion, the most probable and realistic way is the reduction of military activities in this region. This process could and should take place in two or three years.

MALAYA: But one of the reasons put forward for the retention of the U.S. military bases here is the contention that if the U.S. moves out, the Soviet Union would come in.

Shabalin: One of the main meanings of Mr Gorbachev's speech is that we should start reducing military activities and political tension in this part of the world. American bases were removed from Thailand, but nobody knows about the Soviet Union moving in because there is no such fact.

I would like to say not as a diplomat but as a human being: these concoctions or assertions that if Americans would leave this country, the Russians will move in are nonsense.

MALAYA: How does the Soviet Union view the recent ASEAN meeting in Manila, particularly with regards to the points raised on the arms race?

Shabalin: We understand that calls were raised for the elimination of arms race. This call is addressed to both the Soviet Union and the U.S. But our country and the U.S. are being placed on the same level, which is not correct. Our country was never an initiator of the arms race. Our efforts were only aimed at not lagging behind the U.S. which initiated the arms race.

We believe the superpowers should implement their commitment with regards to the SALT II treaty. It is our position that the treaty should not be ignored.

We welcome the efforts of ASEAN countries to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. These efforts are well in line with our own regarding the reduction of hostilities and creation of peace in the region.

MALAYA: What about the Kampuchean issue?

Shabalin: We understand also the interest shown by ASEAN in solving the so-called Kampuchean problem. We likewise note the interest demonstrated by the governments and peoples of the Indochinese nations -- namely the Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Kampuchea and Laos -- in solving this.

I believe the problem must be solved without the participation of Pol Pot or his regime which annihilated about three million people in Kampuchea.

Second, I believe the problem or issue should be solved without any foreign intervention. Issues should be solved only by the people of the Indochinese peninsula.

In the speech of Mr Gorbachev, he said the process can be facilitated by the links between ASEAN and countries of Indochina.

MALAYA: What do you think of the ASEAN's position on trade protectionism?

Shabalin: We welcome the moves of the organization to strengthen cooperation among the member-states. We believe these moves are aimed at strengthening economic independence and the growing economies.

The Comecon, a council for economic cooperation among socialist states, has proposed to establish links and cooperation with ASEAN. Comecon is a serious organization; so is the ASEAN. We believe there is the possibility of establishing cooperation between two serious organizations.

We support the efforts of developing nations against protectionism by industrialized nations. We understand the essence of the resolution of ASEAN regarding protectionism because our country is also subject to discrimination by capitalists.

MALAYA: How would you describe Philippine-Soviet relations today?

Shabalin: We are satisfied with the present level of bilateral relations but we think and we believe in the possibility of further strengthening these in various fields.

Some good signs for improvement have appeared. For example, our countries exchanged congratulatory messages in the highest levels on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between our two governments. This has not happened before.

There is a new Philippine Ambassador to the Soviet Union. There was no ambassador for four years. The position was vacant under the Marcos administration.

MALAYA: There were reports that agreement concerning Ambassador Alejandro Melchor's acceptance by the Soviet government took long in coming.

Shabalin: I must say that the choice of ambassador is completely the prerogative of a particular country. The agreement on Melchor's appointment was issued in four or five days only. This doesn't happen very often. From our side, it was manifestation of our desire for good, friendly relations.

MALAYA: How do you propose to improve Philippine-Soviet relations?

Shabalin: On the development of bilateral relations, both sides should demonstrate more clearly the political will and preparedness to develop such relations. We must create an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding. We already have an atmosphere of understanding, but this should be more clearly manifested.

I believe we should broaden the exchange of delegations and contacts in different fields. I think a very important role in this process (must be played by) the media. For us, for example, it is funny and sometimes embittering to read articles in Philippine newspapers which say that in our country, children below 8 years old are being exploited. That in our country, churches are closed and that Soviet citizens are prohibited from professing their religion.

I would like to assure you the publication of this sort in our country about the Philippines never appeared and will never appear.

We should combine our efforts in exchanging information about each other.

REPORT NOTES IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH USSR

HK061441 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 86 p 9

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] Philippine-Soviet relation, which has been strained with the sequestration of at least one Soviet company, is now heading for the better.

The Aquino government is putting things in order by replacing Marcos-appointed men in two Soviet firms and in a cultural society.

FilSov Shipping Company, Inc, a joint venture in ship agency between Soviet and Filipino businessmen, is expected to be deleted from the list of sequestered firms with the replacement by a supporter of President Corazon C. Aquino to head the firm.

Eduardo Cojuangco Jr. chairman of FilSov, will be replaced by Ricardo C. Delgado, president of Manila Integrated Airport Services, Inc, (Maiscor). Delgado is the nephew of former ambassador to the Vatican Antonio Delgado.

Another Soviet firm, Aeroflot, will have a new head. The Soviet national airline maintains inbound and outbound agency and is headed by former Ilocos Norte Vice Governor Roquito Ablan.

The Aquino government is entrusting Aeroflot to Philippine Airlines.

A cultural association, the Fil-Soviet Friendship Society, is headed by former labor minister Blas E. Ople. Ople, who is a commissioner of the Constitutional Commission and heads the opposition political party Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas, will be succeeded by Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez.

Government sources disclosed that a proper request has been submitted by the Aquino government on these replacements.

The Soviet Embassy in Manila, however, forwarded the Philippine Government request to Moscow, sources added.

Sources told BUSINESS DAY that the ouster of Marcos appointed officials in these entities will greatly enhance Fil-Soviet relations.

The government's move is seen by political observers as a sign that the Aquino government would pursue friendly relations with the USSR.

They said by the prompt replacement of Marcos men in even a cultural society, the Aquino government is once again sending a message to the USSR; that Marcos is not the President of the Philippines whom Moscow congratulated when Marcos took his oath of office prior to his flight to Hawaii.

A top government official told BUSINESS DAY that the key to all this "good intention" of the Aquino government lies in the prompt replacement of appointed Marcos officials.

"We hope a decision (by Moscow) is reached soon," he added,

But what puzzles political observers is the appointment of "American boys" including the earlier designation of Alejandro Melchor as ambassador to Moscow.

The Aquino government however has made it clear to the Soviets that relationship with USSR will be focused, if not solely, on trade, sources said.

The same sources said Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel, Ambassador Melchor, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr, and Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod have been meeting with local Soviet Embassy officials to further two-way trade relations.

At present, the Philippines enjoys favorable balance of trade with USSR.

In 1985, the Philippines exported to USSR \$45 million as against imports of only \$29 million. In the first quarter of this year, USSR imported from the Philippines \$19 million as against exportation of \$8 million. Most of the traded items are chemicals, coal, and fertilizer.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST BASES AT CON-COM

HK070351 Laoag City Nation Broadcasting Corporation Radio DWRI in Ilocano 2300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Around 1,000 students gathered yesterday at the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] to request the abolition of the U.S. military bases and a ban on arms. The students came from different college in Manila including St. Theresa, St. Scholastica, and the Children's Rehabilitation Center. They urged the Con-Com to do away with the military bases and the nuclear plant. This was printed on their placards which included paintings, the most attention-catching being a dramatization on civilian deaths caused by nuclear explosion.

This was done when the Con-Com commissioners emerged from their offices. One of the spectators was commissioner Ed Garcia.

COLUMNIST URGES AQUINO RECONSIDER U.S. TRIP

HK051533 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Aug 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Should the President Visit the U.S.?"]

[Text] Despite Malacanang's official announcement of President Aquino's visit to the United States next month, it is worth asking whether this is the time for her to go to the US. Should she not cancel, or postpone it?

The decision to go was made sometime in May when her supporters within the official US establishment as well as in the media thought she had to be seen and heard by the American public before their enthusiasm for her bloodless "revolution" was overtaken by something else. It was their urgent view that if she came after the bloom was off, she would miss the ticker tape parade.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific affairs, who conveyed Speaker Tip O'Neill's invitation for her to address the joint session of Congress, had been most persuasive in suggesting that she come before the Congress goes on recess.

Recognizing the value of that advice, she sent Minister Teddy Boy Locsin to Washington to talk to undersecretary Michael Armacost at the State Department, among others, and propose an early visit. The young minister did not find it necessary to involve Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez in the project at that stage. That provoked some understandable resentment. But being professionals, the ambassador and his staff at once began preparing for the visit once they had heard about it.

A Philippine study mission visiting the US in June got a feel of this strong enthusiasm for an Aquino visit in conversations with officials at the State Department, the Pentagon, the National Security Council, the two houses of Congress, bankers, academics, and the press. The mission naturally reported its impressions to the President.

But so much water has since gone under the bridge. Certain developments at home and abroad appear to have considerably altered the political climate that existed during Aquino's first 100 days. Some fundamental perceptions on Philippine-U.S. relations, and Mrs Aquino's role as President, are being put to the test.

At the 48-member Constitutional Commission, the Committee on Preamble and Declaration of Principles has passed, on a 7-2 vote, a provision which says that "subject to existing international agreements, foreign bases, troops, or facilities shall be forbidden in the Philippine national territory, nor shall nuclear weapons or parts thereof be allowed therein."

This provision will most probably be defeated when the Con-Com in plenary session votes on it. But it has given the opponents of the US facilities at Clark and Subic an initial victory, which could fuel their campaign against the entire Constitution when it is submitted to the people in a plebiscite.

The anti-bases elements have gone so far as to denounce the mere presence at the Con-Com gallery of the US Embassy personnel who are monitoring proceedings that are completely open to the public. They have also savaged Ambassador Pelaez for attempting to present a view judged to be inimical to their interest.

If the Con-Com's self-imposed deadline of Sept 2 is kept, Mrs. Aquino will be visiting the US after the anti-bases proposal will have been voted down by the commissioners. But it would be very clear to Washington that the proposal will have been defeated without her having had to define her position, not necessarily on the question of whether the bases should stay after 1991, but on the question of whether the Constitution should be the place in which to decide it.

Given the fact that, according to the recent Ateneo-Social Weather Station survey, 50 per cent of Filipinos want the bases to stay, and 56 percent believe that "most of what the US government wants to happen in the Philippines is good for the Filipino," it will not be hard to credit the defeat of the anti-bases proposal to the commissioners, without any reference to the President.

Assuming the defeat of the anti-bases proposal is credited to her, she still would have to overcome the threat posed against the ratification of the Constitution by those who want the bases out and those who want her to submit to an early presidential election. Since no one can forecast with any predetermined accuracy what would happen at the ratification, she would then be visiting the US with some pesky questions concerning constitutional legitimacy. This is the last thing she needs to win American support and overcome the constraints posed by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law in getting more US money for her government.

If on the other hand she goes to the US only after the new Constitution is ratified, she would have none of these difficulties. She would be traveling as the constitutional president with a fixed term of office, rather than as a termless president of a revolutionary government. Washington might even go out of its way to upgrade her official visit to a state visit.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY DENIES TIES WITH MARCOS

HK051545 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The Indonesian Embassy yesterday denied "special relations" existed between Indonesian President Suharto and deposed President Marcos.

The denial came as President Aquino prepared for a state visit to Indonesia, Aug. 24 to 26.

Embassy spokesman Akhmad Kusumayuda told the "CHRONICLE" Indonesia dealt with the Marcos administration as it would with any regime of other countries it has diplomatic ties with.

It was widely believed that the Indonesian Government had donated two airplanes to the Marcos government for its counter-insurgency campaign.

Counsellor Kusumayuda said his government "merely lent" two jet planes to the Philippines' armed forces for their "civic mission." Indonesia hoped that the Philippines would eventually buy planes from Indonesia.

Indonesia, according to Kusumayuda, has a thriving aircraft industry, and had eyed the Philippines as a prospective buyer.

"We make very good aircraft," he said. "The United States and the Middle East countries buy planes from us. He described the planes as light aircraft that can seat 25 persons and can take off in short runways. He said the planes were returned to Indonesia last May by new Air Force Chief, Maj. Gen. Ramon Farolan.

"It was an official arrangement made between Gen. Fabian Ver and our armed forces chief, Gen. Benny Murdani," Kusumayuda added.

According to Kusumayuda, Suharto is "impressed" with Aquino's peaceful assumption to power, and prouder still that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has produced its first woman president.

2 SOLDIERS KILLED ALONG LAUREL MOTORCADE ROUTE

HK080951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0939 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Gunmen Friday killed two soldiers detailed along a route to be taken by Vice President Salvador Laurel near this central Philippines City, the slain men's commanding officer said. Sergeants Emiliano Umacob and Eduardo Martelino were shot while posted at a residential district in nearby Talisay town, known to be influenced by communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, Major Prudencio Erpe said. He said it was not immediately known if the attack was intended against Mr Laurel, who is also Foreign Minister, but Talisay residents said there appeared to be no connection with the visit.

The Vice President passed by on his way to Minglanilla town some 45 minutes after the attack, Major Erpe told reporters. Mr. Laurel could not be reached for comment. He was on an overnight visit to the island to induct new members of his party UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization].

The major said the slain soldiers were part of a battalion assigned to guard a 15-kilometer stretch of road to be taken by Mr Laurel's motorcade. Armed men overran a military detachment in Talisay last month, and the NPA later took credit for the attack in written statements distributed to the Cebu press. The NPA is the 16,500-strong armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging a 17-year rural-based insurgency.

LAUREL REJECTS COALITION WITH COMMUNISTS

OW081159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Aug 8 KYODO -- Vice President Salvador Laurel said Friday he will oppose a coalition government with the Communist Party of the Philippines and will support retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Laurel made the remarks in response to questions at a press conference in this central Philippine city after meeting local leaders of the political party, United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), which he heads.

Less than three hours after the luncheon press conference, two soldiers and a policeman manning road security points along Laurel's route to a town south of the city were shot dead by five men suspected to be members of a liquidation squad of the communist-led New Peoples Army (NPA). Military officials, who doubled security for Laurel, refused to comment on whether the killings were intended to harass the 57-year old leader.

A Manila newspaper report in June, quoting a draft CPP document, said the coalition government and the removal of the U.S. military bases are among the demands of the communists in current ceasefire talks between the leftist umbrella group, National Democratic Front (NDF), and the government of President Corazon Aquino. However, no demands were made by NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel when they met for the first time last Tuesday with Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of the three government negotiators.

"I will oppose a coalition government with the communist party of the Philippines," Laurel said when asked if he was "agreeable" to a coalition. "If the people will not prepare, this government will lose its freedom and democracy and will fall into communist hands," he said. "We overthrew a dictatorship to regain our freedom, but we must preserve it and protect this country from a communist takeover."

Laurel was Aquino's vice presidential running mate on the opposition ticket in the February 7 snap presidential election that preceded the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos. Asked about his position on the bases, Laurel replied: "I have always been consistent and I will continue to support their retention because we need them."

Aquino has said that she will respect the Philippine-United States bases agreement and will keep her options open when it expires in 1991. Heated debates on the bases are expected in the Constitutional Commission now drafting a new charter after a proposal to declare the Philippines a bases-free and nuclear-free country was passed by a committee of the 48-member commission last July. Laurel has said the constitution should not make specific reference to the military bases in order to allow the national assembly to tackle the issue through legislation.

TOLENTINO TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO 'REPUBLIC'

HK080425 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 8 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino said Friday he had agreed to take an oath acknowledging the existence of the Aquino government in exchange for the dropping of rebellion charges following his abortive coup last month. The oath will not mean allegiance to the government but to the Philippine Republic and the people of the Philippines, Mr Tolentino said in a statement as Manila dailies reported the agreement he made with Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales. "I have agreed to make a sworn statement which will contain a reaffirmation of my allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines, an acknowledgment of the existence of the present government, and a stand against force or violence to overthrow said government," he said. [passage omitted]

"For myself, I have nothing to fear from a court case because I know I am innocent. Being over 70 years, I cannot be sentenced to death, and I can be out of jail under a bail bond," Mr Tolentino said in his statement. [passage omitted]

The oath to be made by civilian participants was worked out in talks between them and Mr Gonzales, who disclosed their agreement Thursday. "I did not ask for amnesty. The final and definite dismissal of the cases against all the civilian respondents...is enough," Mr Tolentino said. He said it was possible that only he would take the oath on behalf of the other coup participants. No date has been fixed for the oath taking.

Mr Tolentino told a press conference that the oath would be taken before a judge. He added that negotiations were still underway and he might reach a final agreement with Mr Gonzales Monday or Tuesday. He said that charges against those who will not take the oath will also be dismissed once he takes the oath. "In exchange for the oath, all the charges against the civilians will be dismissed," he said.

He also said he will petition for the quashing of the subpoena issued by a state prosecutor against him because it was against the law. "What the law requires is a sworn complaint by the complainant, because that is when we are going to answer by counteraffidavit. What counteraffidavit are we going to make when there is no affidavit of complaint?" he said. The chief prosecutor of Manila, acting on a recommendation from Mr Gonzales, issued a subpoena ordering Mr Tolentino to explain in writing why he should not be charged in court with rebellion.

JAPANESE EMBASSY ISSUES TRAVEL ADVISORY

OW061129 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 6 KYODO -- Japanese Ambassador Kiyoshi Sumiya advised Japanese nationals not to visit certain areas of the southern Philippine island of Mindanao Wednesday following a spate of kidnappings, some involving foreigners, staged by what he said were suspected antigovernment groups. In a travel advisory notice issued Wednesday by the Japanese Embassy here, Sumiya identified the "middle and western" portions of the insurgency-wracked island as areas which Japanese national should avoid visting.

Sumiya was apparently referring to the predominantly Muslim-populated provinces of Lanao Del Sur and Zamboanga where a number of kidnappings have occurred in the last three months. He urged Japanese nationals who have to visit these places because of work to exercise "maximum alertness." The Japanese Embassy's warning was the second to be issued by a foreign embassy to its nationals in the Philippines. The American Embassy released a State Department travel advisory notice on July 25 urging American citizens to "exercise special caution" in traveling to the southern Philippines. [passage omitted]

NDF NEWSPAPER LIBERATION AVAILABLE FOR SALE

HK050655 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 31 Jul 86 p 16

[Text] A young girl wearing the uniform of an exclusive school in Metro Manila anxiously scanned the newspapers displayed in a newsstand on Ayala Avenue. Suddenly, she smiled broadly, as though she was finally seeing what she had been looking for. Taking P3 out of a leather wallet, she handed it over to the old woman tending the stall. And she walked away with her copy of LIBERATION, the magazine published by the underground movement.

LIBERATION started appearing in some Metro Manila newsstands and at Popular Bookstore only last month. It had been available before then only to members of the National Democratic Front [NDF]. (The NDF is an underground alliance of organizations which espouse both armed and unarmed means of struggle to attain national democracy.) Other recipients of LIBERATION had been media persons and some individuals among them government officials, whose copies were surreptitiously mailed to them in envelopes of some government office or another.

Now that LIBERATION has gone public, it is selling like the proverbial hotcakes, according to some newsboys interviewed by this writer. In fact, when a national daily published a news story that LIBERATION is now for sale, it received several inquiries about where copies were available.

The NDF does seem to have discovered a booming enterprise. LIBERATION at P3 is more affordable to most people than other magazines which sell for P4 to P7 a copy.

More than its cover price, however, the appeal of LIBERATION lies principally in its underground character and the articles on the rebels' activities. Long withheld from the public partly because of strict media censorship during the Marcos era, the underground revolutionary movement has become an enigma which people are eager to uncover.

While a large proportion of Metro Manila residents may prefer to cure the defects of society through nonviolent means, many of them still recognize one's right to bear arms to defend oneself against oppression. They may shun direct participation but, consciously or unconsciously, they still sympathize, even support, the revolutionary movement. These people will go out of their way to buy a copy of LIBERATION.

Then there are the simply curious as well as the intellectuals who want to learn more about the underground movement. And let us not forget the military who may not bother to buy their copies but simply confiscate them from the dealers.

LIBERATION is all of 28 pages of size 11 x 8 1/2 (inches) newsprint. The latest issue being sold by newsboys has on its cover Antonio Ma Zumel, the NDF spokesman in the ceasefire negotiations with the Aquino Government, with the title "Tony Zumel -- Newsman, unionist and revolutionary."

The issue contains the following sections: an editorial page, the cover story, news on the underground movement, news on the government and the United States, news briefs on the legal protest movement, short items on the economic and political crises, a forum, a culture page and a humor page.

On the second page is a picture of a shy-looking boy holding a copy of LIBERATION. The accompanying text says. "There was a time when possessing a copy of LIBERATION could have cost your freedom. Today it just costs P3."

The writer must have been referring to Marcos' Presidential Decree [PD] No. 33 which penalized the distribution, possession and printing of subversive materials. This P.D. was among several which President Corazon Aquino abolished as soon as she assumed power. At his first press conference then Information Minister Teodoro L. Locsin Jr. said that underground newspapers and manifestos like LIBERATION were no longer prohibited.

What must be the major selling point of LIBERATION, however, is the mystery surrounding not just the underground movement but the magazine itself. For obvious reasons, its writers have to use pen names or more aptly, nom de guerre. Victoria Manalo, Juan Picas and Pen Guerrero and other names appearing at the end of the articles could be anyone you meet on the street. No one but themselves knows for sure. A reporter, in fact, has long been asking around how he can interview the editor of LIBERATION; his request remains unanswered.

Metro Manila's middle class may find the alternative being articulated in LIBERATION too radical for their taste. Surely, its mere presence in the newsstands is enough to send shivers down the spine of conservatives and rabid anti-communists.

Others would argue, on the otherhand, that its availability in the heart of the country's financial district should stand as a proud symbol for the Aquino Government of the democracy it has given to the people. Whether the people accept or reject the alternative of LIBERATION, they still have the right to make the decision.

The government, least of all the military, should have nothing to fear with the exposure of radical ideas if it truly serves the interests of the majority. Instead, it should encourage the free flow of ideas in order to build a country truly based on democracy.

COMMUNISTS FAIL TO PRESENT TALKS AGENDA

HK071334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Manila, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Communist insurgents failed Thursday to present their proposed agenda for ongoing peace talks with the Philippine Government, a government negotiator said. Newly-appointed negotiator Teopisto Guingona told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that the government had been expecting National Democratic Front (NDF) representatives to present their agenda on Thursday but the proposals did not arrive. The other government representative, Ramon Mitra, told reporters Wednesday that following a meeting with NDF emissaries on Tuesday, he expected the rebel coalition to provide an agenda by Thursday, "at the latest."

President Corazon Aquino initiated the talks in a bid to reach a political solution to the 17-year-old rebellion by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines. Meanwhile, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Agriculture Minister Mitra Thursday as saying the government had granted a communist request to field a three-member team in the negotiations. Mr. Mitra could not be reached for comment Thursday, but Mr. Guingona told AFP that he was unaware of Mr. Mitra's reported statement. The local television station RPN 9 identified the third negotiator as Carolina Malay, wife of NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo. The other communist representative is Antonio Zumel, the reputed head of the NDF.

Ground Rules Being Set

HK080553 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Government and communist emissaries will meet again next week to discuss the cease-fire talks. Agricultural Minister Ramon Mitra Jr., said that ground rules for both parties on the talks are being drawn up. He added that there may be possible additions to the peace talk delegations on both sides.

MNLF SAID CONSOLIDATING FORCES IN SOUTH

HK051549 Manila THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Aug 86 p 3

[By correspondent Vic M. Alvarez]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is consolidating its forces in Sulu, TawiTawi, Basilan, and other Muslim provinces in the south.

This was revealed here recently by Sheik Abdulhamid Camlian, former top MNLF revolutionary leader, during a meeting of Muslim religious, political and traditional leaders of Zamboanga.

The MNLF, Camlian said, was regrouping its forces in the wake of reports that foreign-based MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari has revived his original demand for the total separation of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, TawiTawi, and Palawan from the rest of the country.

He told the leaders that Misuari no longer recognized the Tripoli agreement which he signed with the late Defense Deputy Minister Carmelo Barbero and representatives of the Islamic Conference in Tripoli, Libya in 1976.

Camlian, who was responsible for installing Misuari as MNLF chairman, also revealed that the MNLF was recruiting new fighters from all over Mindanao.

Meanwhile, a consultative meeting of Region 9 Muslim leaders will be held here on August 9-10.

Muslim religious, political and traditional leaders will discuss the proposal of Lanao Sur Muslim leaders to incorporate regional autonomy in the proposed 1986 Constitution.

They are also expected to discuss other matters affecting Muslims in Southern Philippines. Hadji Nuno, a respected Muslim traditional leader here, told the MANILA TIMES that Muslim commissioners in the Con-Com were expected to attend the two-day consultative meeting.

BUTZ AQUINO TO MEET NUR MISUARI IN SAUDI ARABIA

HK061525 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 86 p 12

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Agapito "Butz" Aquino, President Corazon C. Aquino's brother-in-law, is set to meet with separatist leader Nur Misuari in Jeddah this month to discuss the Mindanao problem.

The scheduled meeting was announced by Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Philipinas (PDSP) [Philippine Democratic Socialist Party] in an interview with the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY at the Lantaka Hotel here.

Gonzales, who will accompany "Butz" Aquino, said Misuari, chairman of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), had already called for the government to start the talks.

The PDSP, which has established links with the MNLF in 1978 when it was forced by the Marcos government to go underground, is "informally" laying the grounds for the talks between the MNLF and the new Aquino government.

Gonzales, however, stressed that at the moment, the PDSP role or involvement in the talks is "quasi government" even if Butz Aquino is involved.

Carrying a safe conduct pass issued by Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Gonzales is conducting a series of meeting with MNLF field commanders to get their views on the coming talks.

Gonzales met with commander Talib Congo, MNLF chairman in Basilan province, Monday afternoon. He met Congo who was with some 500 armed men in a mountain peak in Basilan without any military escorts.

Congo has confirmed that Misuari did issue a ceasefire order to them and that they are waiting for results of any talks.

Col. Cesar Abella of the Philippine Marine had also reportedly informed Gonzales that they will stick to any ceasefire.

Last July 30, Gonzales was in Sulu where he also talked with some 50 MNLF commanders operating in that area.

Recalling his trip to Sulu, Gonzales said for some 10 kilometers along the way to the undisclosed meeting place, armed MNLF stood meters apart along the way. They talked for some four hours in the hills.

In effect, there is also a ceasefire in Sulu, he said.

Describing his recent telephone talk to Misuari while in Manila, Gonzales said Misuari is "receptive to government's effort to find a solution to the Mindanao problem."

The PDSP, which has established a relationship with the MNLF, is interested in resolving the MNLF problem in southern Philippines.

Outlining the PDSP's understanding of the MNLF problem, Gonzales said peace could be attained if the Bangsa Moro be recognized as a people with its own tradition and culture.

TEODORO BENIGNO NAMED NEW PRESS SECRETARY

HK051021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Teodoro Benigno, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS chief in Manila, has been appointed press secretary effective 16 August. Information Minister Teodoro Locsin made this disclosure as he announced that the Information Ministry is finally being abolished. Locsin said the other branches of the ministry will be grouped into the Philippine Information Agency to be headed by [name indistinct], who is the present officer-in-charge of people's television 4 and the government radio stations. Locsin said his own title will be special counsel to the president, and Rene Saguisag will retain his position as presidential spokesman.

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